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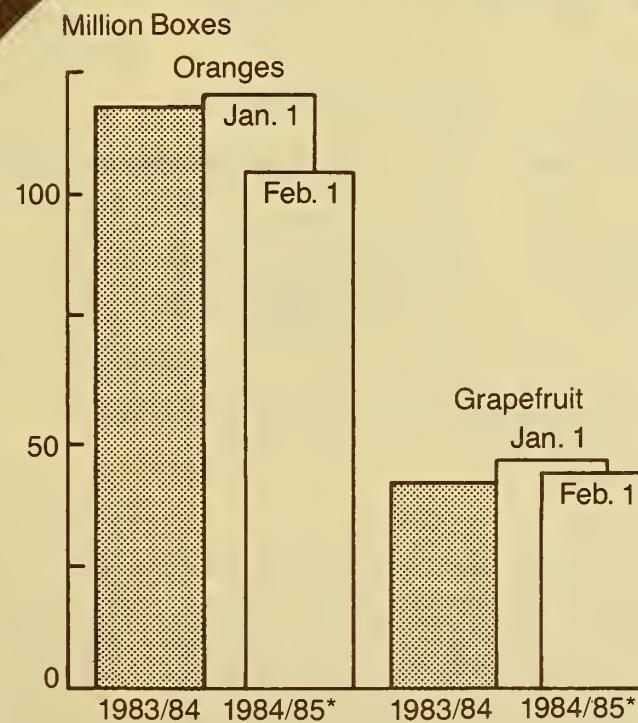
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Fruit

Outlook and Situation Report

Freeze Cuts Florida Citrus Crop



*1984/85 Forecasts.

A Note to Readers . . .

The Fruit Outlook and Situation has shifted to a new schedule. Instead of quarterly, the report will appear twice a year and be supplemented with a yearbook.

The semiannual reports—issued in March and September 1985—will focus more than previous releases on long-range forces shaping the fruit industry: farm policy, as well as monetary and trade policy; domestic and world economic conditions; and other factors affecting markets.

The yearbook will present valuable data series—both historical and recent—on all aspects of fruit production and use.

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SUMMARY

Grower and retail fruit prices will likely rise during the first half of 1985, reflecting seasonal decreases in apple and pear supplies and the reduced citrus crop due to the Florida freeze. Demand should remain strong because of the overall strength of the economy. Although the average grower price for fresh and processing fruit declined slightly for the third consecutive month this January, it was still 50 percent above a year earlier, mainly because of higher citrus prices.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) December 1984 Consumer Price Index for fresh fruit was 23 percent above a year ago. Higher prices for apples and oranges dominated the price increase. Also, higher prices for canned fruit and frozen concentrated orange juice (FCOJ) have caused retail prices of processed fruit to remain moderately higher than a year ago.

As of February 1, USDA forecast a U.S. citrus crop of 10.3 million tons, (excluding limes), down 7 percent from the prefreeze estimate and 3 percent less than last season. The orange crop is forecast at 161 million boxes, off 8 percent from the January 1 estimate and 5 percent below 1983/84. The estimate for Florida's orange crop is 104 million boxes, down significantly from January and 11 percent less than 1983/84. If realized, this will be the smallest Florida crop since 1967/68. In contrast, orange production in California and Arizona will be significantly larger than last season.

Reflecting smaller supplies and strong demand, orange prices have been well above those of a year earlier. Immediately following the freeze, f.o.b. prices for Florida fresh oranges jumped substantially. Prices for California-Arizona fresh oranges also strengthened following the Florida freeze. The reduced supplies and improved economy should help keep fresh orange prices strong.

The freeze reduced the orange juice yield to 1.33 gallons a box at 42.0 degree Brix equivalent, from the January 1 forecast of 1.46 gallons. Nevertheless, the yield is up from last season's 1.29 gallons. The reduced crop and lower juice yield will cause the 1984/85 FCOJ pack to decline moderately from 1983/84. So, even with beginning stocks

well above last season, the freeze will still bring about a small supply of FCOJ this season. Following the freeze, Florida packers raised the f.o.b. price of FCOJ for unadvertised brands from \$5.04 to \$5.34 a dozen 6-ounce cans. Demand for FCOJ is likely to remain good in view of the strengthening economy, so FCOJ imports, mostly from Brazil, will remain heavy. Consumers will likely pay higher prices.

This season's grapefruit production (excluding the California crop outside the Desert Valley area) is projected at 49.8 million boxes, a 4-percent drop from the January 1 forecast, but still 1 percent above last season. Grapefruit prices will likely remain firm. U.S. lemon production is estimated at 25.8 million boxes, 21 percent above last season. Although still averaging above 1984, lemon prices have declined from early season highs and are likely to fall further through spring.

Storage stocks of fresh apples at the beginning of 1985 were moderately larger than a year ago, while stocks of winter pears were significantly smaller. Prices have been higher than a year ago and are expected to remain firm because of the seasonal decline in supplies.

Increased production of several noncitrus fruits in 1984 led to a larger pack of canned fruit. However, with depleted beginning stocks, supplies of most canned fruit remain small. Consequently, prices have been firm, even with slack movement. On the other hand, prices of dried fruit, particularly raisins, have been weak because of larger supplies. Cold storage holdings of frozen fruit and berries are moderately above a year ago. Prices generally have been below a year ago and probably will remain down in view of larger supplies.

Production of the six major domestic tree nuts in 1984 increased 47 percent from 1983. Larger crops were projected for all tree nuts except pecans. Therefore, grower prices for pecans rose. Despite larger crops of filberts and macadamia nuts, grower prices for these nuts were higher. On the other hand, the larger pistachio crop has pushed prices well below the 1983 level.

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GENERAL PRICE OUTLOOK

The average price received by growers for fresh and processing fruit declined slightly in January 1985 for the third consecutive month, reflecting lower prices for apples, strawberries, and grapefruit. The January index of fruit prices fell to 194 (1977=100), 3 percent below December 1984 and 43 percent below a year ago.

However, grower prices for apples will advance seasonally. Furthermore, the January freeze will reduce fresh strawberry supplies in Florida, causing prices to strengthen this winter. Reduced supplies of oranges and grapefruit due to the freeze will also strengthen prices. Overall, grower prices are expected to advance this spring and should average moderately above last year's high.

Reflecting increased supplies, retail prices of fresh fruit fell in December 1984. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) December Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) for fresh fruit was 331.6 (1967=100), down 4 percent from November, but still 23 percent above a year ago. However, due to strong demand and reduced supplies, the average 1984 retail price was 11 percent higher than in 1983. Higher prices were reported for all fresh fruit, except bananas and D'Anjou pears.

In the spring of 1985, retail prices of fresh fruit should start to advance due to decreased supplies of Florida citrus. In addition, the strengthening economy, good demand, and seasonally reduced supplies should push up apple prices. In contrast, however, banana prices are likely to remain weak because of larger imports. Overall, retail prices of fresh fruit will be moderately higher than in 1984.

Table 1.--Index of annual and quarterly prices received by growers for fresh and processing fruit, 1982-85

Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1977=100					
1982	175	137	151	248	164
1983	123	126	127	111	127
1984	199	135	173	242	245
1985	1/194				

1/ January's figure only.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 2.--Annual and quarterly consumer price indexes for fresh fruit, 1981-84

Year	Annual	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
1967=100					
1981	278	256	276	302	279
1982	309	289	322	333	293
1983	296	274	301	324	285
1984	329	295	321	355	343

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The small supplies of canned fruit continued to keep wholesale prices moderately higher in 1984 than in 1983. The 1984 BLS producer price index for canned fruit averaged 7 percent above 1983. Prices are expected to remain strong as packers have recently hiked their prices. In contrast, wholesale prices of dried fruit have been weak and are likely to remain so throughout the season, largely because of ample supplies of raisins. Raisin prices are their lowest since July 1978.

After the Florida freeze, packers raised f.o.b. prices for unadvertised brands of FCOJ from \$5.04 to \$5.34 a dozen 6-ounce cans. Wholesale prices of FCOJ will remain strong. The January 1985 BLS producer price index for FCOJ, at 400.8 (1967=100), was 27 percent above a year ago. Supplies of frozen fruit and berries in cold storage as of January 1, 1985, showed a mixed pattern, with an overall increase of 8 percent from a year ago. Prices are expected to remain steady.

Retail prices of processed fruit fluctuated in 1984, from a low of 152.3 (1977=100) in January to a high of 164.5 for both October and December. The 1984 retail prices averaged 7 percent above 1983, with higher prices reported for all categories. With a price hike for FCOJ and small supplies of canned fruit, retail prices of processed fruit should remain strong.

Table 3.--Citrus fruit: Production, 1982/83, 1983/84,
and indicated 1984/85 1/

Crop and State	Boxes			Ton equivalent			
	Used		Indicated 1984/85	Used		Indicated 1984/85	
	1982/83	1983/84		1982/83	1983/84		
1,000 boxes 2/						1,000 short tons	
Oranges:							
Early, midseason, and navel varieties 3/:							
California	40,200	33,300	28,000	1,508	1,249	1,050	
Florida	70,200	69,700	56,000	3,159	3,136	2,520	
Texas	3,590	2,400	(4)	152	102	(4)	
Arizona	1,050	550	950	39	21	36	
Total	115,040	105,950	84,950	4,858	4,508	3,606	
Valencias:							
California	35,900	15,000	26,000	1,346	563	975	
Florida	69,400	47,000	48,000	3,123	2,115	2,160	
Texas	2,090	110	(4)	89	5	(4)	
Arizona	2,750	1,250	1,700	103	47	64	
Total	110,140	63,360	75,700	4,661	2,730	3,199	
All oranges:							
California	76,100	48,300	54,000	2,854	1,812	2,025	
Florida	139,600	116,700	104,000	6,282	5,251	4,680	
Texas	5,680	2,510	(4)	241	107	(4)	
Arizona	3,800	1,800	2,650	142	68	99	
Total oranges	225,180	169,310	160,650	9,519	7,238	6,804	
Grapefruit:							
Florida all	39,400	40,900	42,000	1,674	1,738	1,786	
Seedless	34,600	36,400	39,000	1,470	1,547	1,658	
Pink	12,800	13,400	14,000	544	569	595	
White	21,800	23,000	25,000	926	978	1,063	
Other	4,800	4,500	3,000	204	191	128	
Texas	11,200	3,200	(4)	448	128	(4)	
Arizona	2,700	2,100	3,700	87	67	118	
California 5/	7,300	6,440	—	238	211	—	
Desert Valleys	4,100	3,340	4,100	131	107	131	
Other areas	3,200	3,100	(5)	107	104	(5)	
Total grapefruit	60,600	52,640	—	2,447	2,144	—	
Lemons:							
California	20,300	17,250	20,600	772	655	783	
Arizona	5,050	4,000	5,200	191	152	198	
Total lemons	25,350	21,250	25,800	963	807	981	
Limes:							
Florida	1,700	1,500	1,600	68	60	64	
Tangelos:							
Florida	3,800	3,600	3,700	171	162	167	
Tangerines:							
Florida	2,250	2,000	1,100	107	95	52	
Arizona	1,100	950	750	41	35	28	
California	2,150	1,850	1,800	81	70	68	
Total tangerines	5,500	4,800	3,650	229	200	148	
Templets:							
Florida	4,700	2,900	3,400	212	130	153	
Total citrus	326,830	256,000	6/248,600	13,609	10,740	6/10,351	

1/ The crop year begins with bloom of the first year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. 2/ Net content of box varies. Approximated averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 90 lbs.; Texas 85 lbs.; Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida, 85 lbs.; Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons, 76 lbs.; Limes, 80 lbs.; Tangelos, 90 lbs.; Tangerines-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida, 95 lbs.; and Templets, 90 lbs. 3/ Navel and miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and midseason varieties in Florida and Texas, including small quantities of tangerines in Texas. 4/ Due to the severe freeze of December 1983, the 1984/85 Texas citrus crops are very limited and forecasts will not be issued this season unless sufficient commercial supplies become available. 5/The first forecast for California grapefruit "other areas" will be as of April 1, 1985. 6/ Excludes California grapefruit in "other areas" and Texas."

SOURCES: Crop Production, SRS, USDA and Florida Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

CITRUS

The January 21 and 22 freeze in Florida reduced crop prospects for oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and Temples. The February 1 citrus crop forecast of 10.3 million tons (excluding the California "other areas" grapefruit crop and the Florida lime crop) was down 7 percent from the January 1 estimate and 3 percent below the 1983/84 crop.

The January cold wave brought severe subfreezing temperatures to all Florida producing areas. The fruit cutting surveys taken January 21 and 22, showed that 89 percent of the oranges had some ice and 78 percent had icing at the center. The ice this year is somewhat less than surveys revealed during other recent freezes. However, in those seasons there were large volumes of fruit growing in northern areas that are now void of fruit and no longer in the survey. It is too early to assess tree damage.

Another freeze damage survey taken during January 29-31 revealed that freeze damage was more apparent in early and midseason oranges than in Valencias. However, the majority of early and midseason oranges were salvaged. Grapefruit did not show as much damage as oranges. In addition to not being affected as quickly, a higher percentage of the grapefruit is in the East Coast growing areas. Temples, which are very susceptible to freezing weather, showed considerable damage.

Immediately following the freeze, prices of fresh citrus rose substantially from early season highs. The freeze also strengthened California-Arizona navel orange prices. In view of smaller early, mid-season, and naval crops, as well as good demand, orange prices are expected to remain high through the early spring. With no commercial supplies of grapefruit from Texas and good processor demand, grapefruit prices will stay high.

Oranges

Moderately Smaller Crop

The February 1 forecast for the 1984/85 U.S. orange crop, 161 million boxes, was off 8 percent from the January 1 forecast and 5 percent less than the 1983/84 season.

Florida's freeze-damaged crop is now estimated at 104 million boxes, down 13 percent from the January estimate and 11 percent less than last season's crop.

Production prospects for early and mid-season oranges in Florida show 56 million boxes, 5 percent less than last month and 20 percent below 1983/84. The Valencia crop is forecast at 48 million boxes, down 20 percent from January 1, but 2 percent more than the 1983/84 season. If realized, Florida will have the smallest crop since 1967/68. As of February 1, the harvest of Florida early and mid-season varieties was 74 percent complete, while the Valencia crop harvest had not yet started.

California production, at 54 million boxes, is unchanged from January 1, but 12 percent more than last season's production. Navel orange output is forecast at 28 million boxes, 16 percent less than the 1983/84 harvest. As of February 1, 43 percent of California's navel crop had been harvested. California's Valencia orange crop is forecast at 26 million boxes, 73 percent above last season's small crop.

The forecast for the Arizona orange crop is 2.65 million boxes, up 4 percent from the January 1 estimate and 47 percent above last season's production. Arizona's harvest is about 15 percent complete. In Texas, no commercial quantities of oranges are expected this season from the December 1983 freeze-damaged groves.

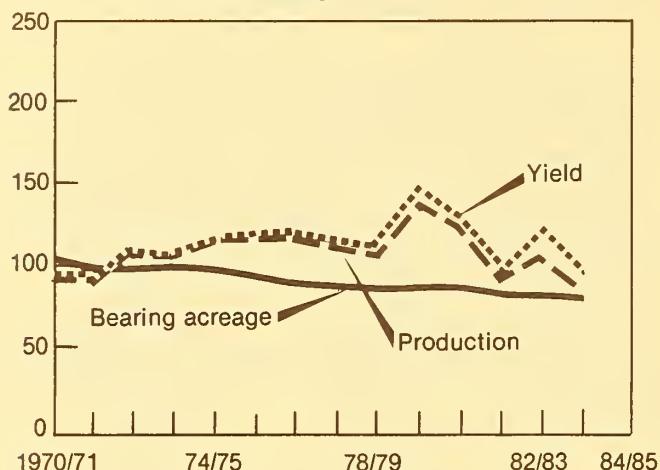
Prices Remain Firm

Reflecting good demand and smaller supplies, f.o.b. prices for early, mid-season, and navel oranges sold fresh have been well above a year ago. Immediately following the freeze, f.o.b. prices for Florida fresh oranges jumped from \$8.00 to \$8.75 per carton in response to the reduced available supply of oranges for the fresh market. Prices continued to advance after a 7-day quality assurance order (January 28 through February 3) was lifted. Through February 10, f.o.b. prices averaged \$8.08, compared with \$5.89 a year earlier. Reduced supplies of fresh Florida oranges and a sharp decline in California navel production are expected to cause strong f.o.b. prices through the early spring.

Oranges: Acreage, Yield, and Production

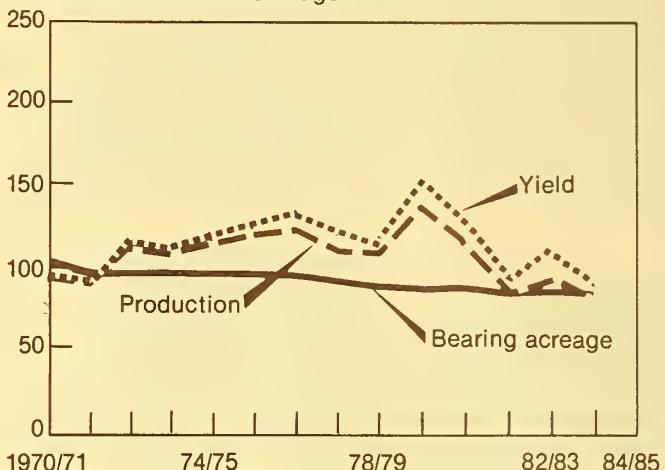
United States

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



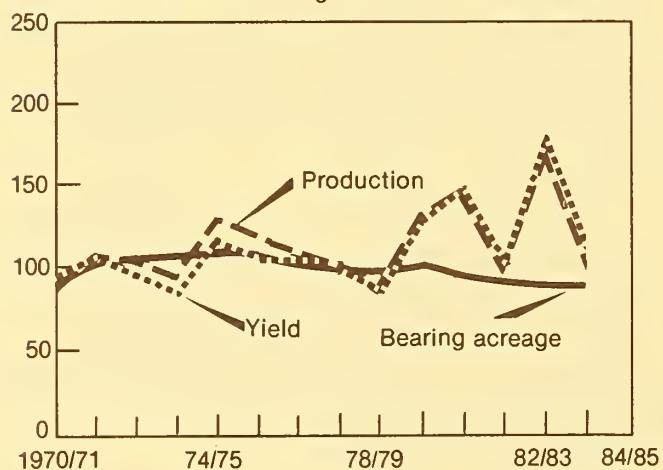
Florida

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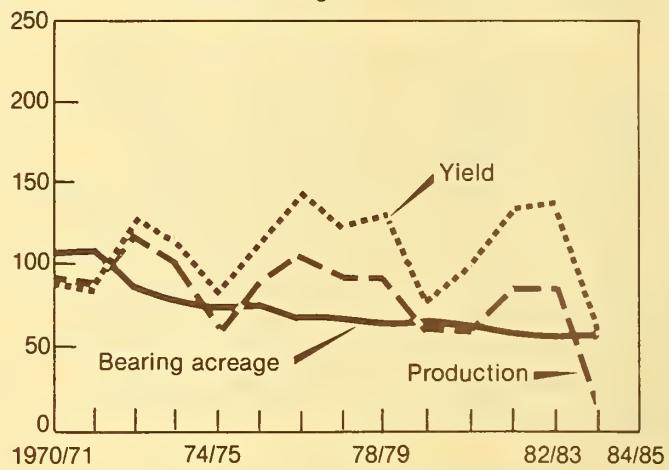
California and Arizona

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



Texas

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average

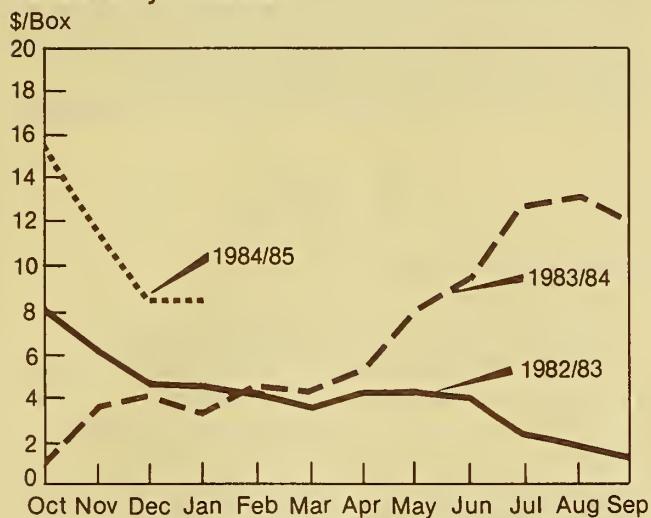


Year beginning October.

Good processor demand also has resulted in significantly higher prices for Florida processing oranges. Florida's delivery-in prices for early and mid-season processing oranges for frozen concentrates prior to the freeze averaged \$9.51 a box, compared with \$5.08 a year ago. After the freeze, prices declined slightly, but remained well above a year ago, reflecting the lower juice yield and increased supplies of processing oranges to be salvaged.

Because of the smaller crop, shipments of California-Arizona navel oranges are running behind last year's pace. Through February 7, domestic shipments for fresh oranges were down slightly, while processing use was significantly behind last season. Export shipments were up moderately. F.o.b. prices have been well above a year ago in response to smaller supplies, averaging \$9.55 a carton, compared with \$6.36 in 1984.

All Oranges: U.S. Equivalent On-Tree Returns Received by Growers



Because of current and prospective supply and demand conditions for California-Arizona navel oranges, freeze-reduced supplies of Florida oranges, and prices substantially above parity for California-Arizona navel oranges, USDA announced a suspension of the prorate regulation of the California-Arizona navel orange marketing order, effective January 31, 1985. However, USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service will monitor marketing conditions and consider reinstating regulations if a substantial change occurs in supply and demand conditions.

Moderately Smaller FCOJ Pack Expected

The freeze also reduced juice yields to 1.33 gallons per box from the January estimate of 1.46 gallons at 42 degree Brix equivalent. This compares with 1.29 gallons last season. Combined with fruit losses, a lower yield will likely cut the 1984/85 FCOJ pack moderately from 1983/84. Even with carryin stocks well above last season, the freeze will still result in a tight supply of FCOJ this season. Consequently, imports from Brazil will remain heavy in order to meet domestic demand.

To salvage the freeze-damaged fruit, Florida packers processed orange juice around the clock immediately following the freeze, turning out as much as 9.2 million gallons a week. As of February 9, almost 57 million gallons had been packed. Even so, production is still running significantly behind last

Table 4.--Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate, 1981/82-1984/85

Season	Florida orange and Temple production	Used for frozen concentrates 1/	Yield per box
	Million boxes	Percent	Gallons 2/
1981/82	129.0	105.2	1.28
1982/83	144.3	114.6	1.48
1983/84	119.6	94.0	1.29
1984/85 3/	107.4	N.A.	1.33

1/ Includes tangelos, Temples, tangerines, and Kearly citrus. 2/ Gallons per box at 42.0 degrees Brix equivalent. NA = Not available.

3/ Preliminary.

SOURCES: Crop Production and Citrus Fruits, SRS, USDA.

season's pace. (Last season, the December 1983 freeze also caused packers to process much larger quantities of damaged oranges.) To date, total product movement has been relatively good. After the freeze, good movement continued as the market anticipated smaller supplies and higher prices.

Before the January freeze, canners' list prices for unadvertised brands of FCOJ were \$5.04 a dozen 6-ounce cans. Although most major canners withdrew from the market immediately after the freeze, they reentered the market with a price hike to \$5.34, compared with \$5.04 a year ago. Prices are likely to remain firm because of small supplies.

Slow Movement of Chilled Orange Juice

Florida's net pack of chilled orange juice, at 95 million gallons (excluding single-strength reprocessed) through February 9, was 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. The smaller pack resulted from the reduced use of fresh fruit. With larger carryin stocks, total supplies of chilled orange juice are still ample. However, higher prices have caused movement to lag behind last season's pace. Consequently, following the freeze, Florida packers continued to post at the prefreeze price of \$9.49 a dozen 32-ounce glass containers, compared with \$8.75 a year ago. The reduced Florida orange crop and juice yield are expected to reduce the total pack of chilled orange juice from the 1983/84 level. However, even with the decreased pack, larger

carryin stocks and slow movement of chilled orange juice have kept supplies as of February 9 well above a year ago.

Canned Orange Juice Pack Down

In response to weak demand, a total of 3.5 million cases (24-2's) of canned orange juice had been packed through February 9, down 28 percent from a year earlier. Immediately following the freeze, packers hiked the f.o.b. price from \$12.50 to \$13.50 per dozen 46-ounce cans (single-strength, sweetened and unsweetened). This compares with \$12.00 a year ago. Movement has been running behind last season's pace. Through February 9, movement totaled 3 million cases, 19 percent

less than a year ago. The smaller carryin stocks and pack more than offset slow movement--resulting in a 35-percent decline to 1.5 million cases, compared with 2.5 million a year earlier. Nevertheless, prices are expected to remain firm throughout the season.

Grapefruit

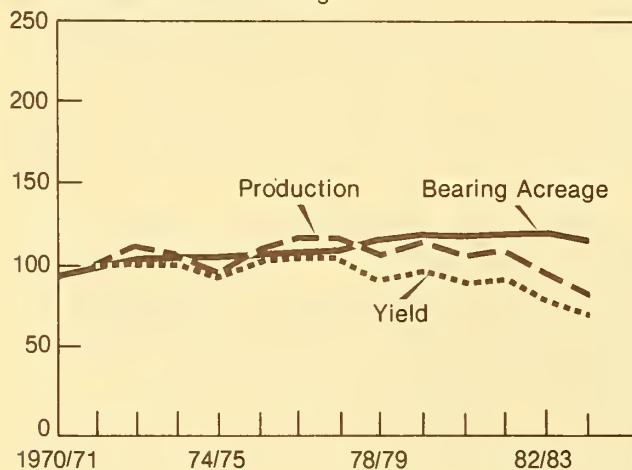
Fractionally Larger Crop

The 1984/85 U.S. grapefruit crop as of February 1 was forecast at 49.8 million boxes (excluding California's "other areas" grapefruit), down 4 percent from the January estimate, but still 1 percent above last

Grapefruit: Acreage, Yield, and Production

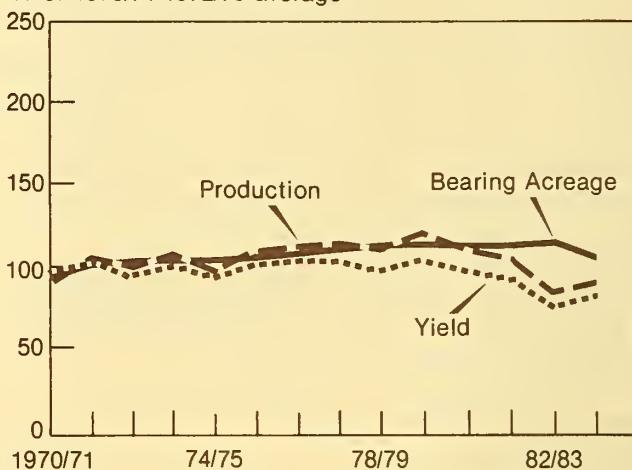
United States

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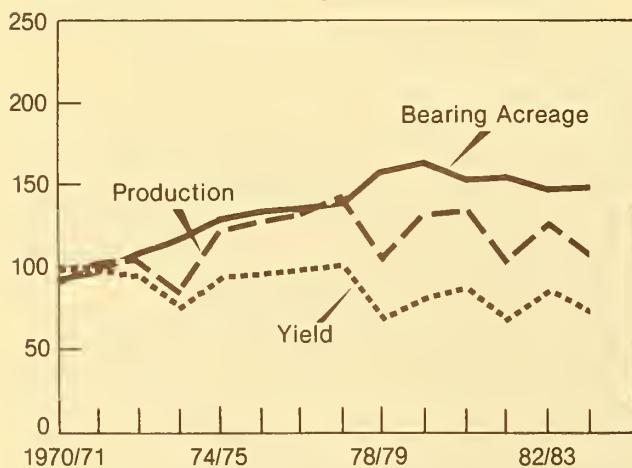
Florida

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



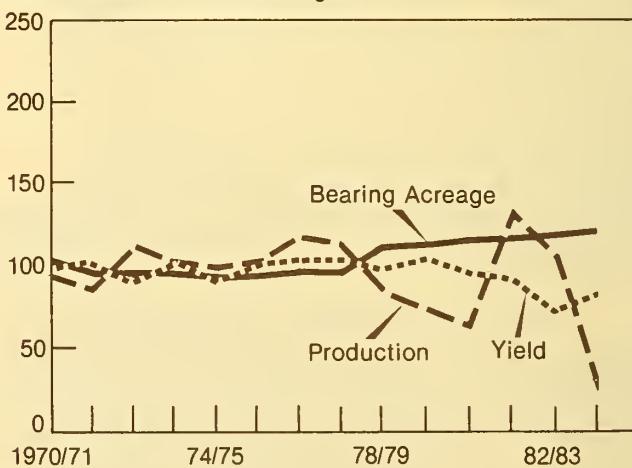
California and Arizona

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



Texas

% of 1970/71-1972/73 average



season. The Florida grapefruit forecast is 42 million boxes, down 6 percent from last month, but 3 percent above 1983/84. Droppage has been lighter than last season, with better pick performance. Harvest, 39 percent complete, is ahead of last season.

The California "Desert Valley" grapefruit forecast is 4.1 million boxes, 8 percent above January 1 and 23 percent more than 1983/84. At 3.7 million boxes, the Arizona forecast is up 6 percent from January 1 and 76 percent more than last season. Harvest was 16 percent complete as of February 1.

Higher Prices Continue

F.o.b. prices for Florida grapefruit are sharply above a year ago, reflecting strong demand. The limited supplies of grapefruit from Texas further strengthen prices for Florida grapefruit. Immediately following the freeze, Florida grapefruit prices jumped, ranging from \$0.54 to \$1.24 a box above the prefreeze level. After the embargo was lifted on February 4, f.o.b. prices advanced to \$7.14 a box for pink grapefruit in Indian River, compared with \$6.04 a year ago. The season-average price through early February was substantially above a year ago. Likewise, Florida delivered-in prices for processing grapefruit for frozen concentrates have been strong. Even though prices declined after the freeze, reflecting lower yield, they are still much higher than last year.

So far this season through early February, shipments of grapefruit for fresh and

processing outlets were well above last year's levels. Movement of processed grapefruit products has been strong. Consequently, stocks on hand for all processed items are smaller than last year. Strong demand and lower stocks will enhance processor demand, so grapefruit prices are expected to remain strong throughout the season.

Increased Frozen Concentrated Grapefruit Juice Pack

In response to strong demand and sharply smaller carryin stocks, Florida packers had processed a considerably larger quantity of frozen concentrated grapefruit juice (FCGJ) before the freeze. Following the freeze, Florida packers accelerated the processing of FCGJ in order to salvage damaged fruit. Through February 9, almost 6.4 million gallons of FCGJ were processed, up 7 percent from a year ago. Immediately after the freeze, Florida packers raised f.o.b. prices of FCGJ from \$3.25 to \$3.45 a dozen 6-ounce cans (unadvertised brand). This compares with \$2.77 a year ago. Despite higher prices, movement totaled 3.76 million gallons through February 9, up 8 percent from a year ago. The increased movement, combined with smaller carryin stocks, has pushed overall stocks as of February 9 well below those of a year ago. If demand for FCGJ remains strong, prices may advance again.

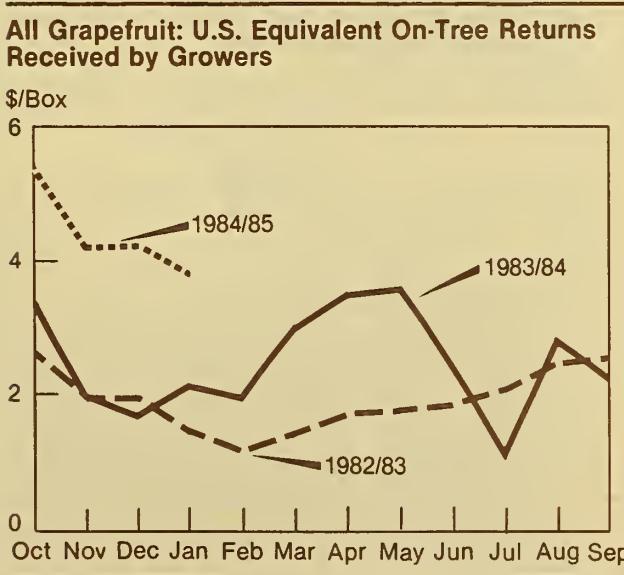
Strong demand has also caused a larger pack of chilled grapefruit juice through February 9. The Florida citrus packers have processed 10 million gallons of chilled grapefruit juice (excluding single-strength

Table 5.--Florida grapefruit used for frozen concentrate, 1981/82-1984/85

Crop year	Florida grapefruit	Used for frozen concentrate		Yield per box
		Million boxes	Percent	
1981/82	48.1	20.1	41.8	1.09
1982/83	39.4	14.0	35.5	1.04
1983/84	40.9	18.7	45.7	.96
1984/85 2/	42.0	N.A.	N.A.	1.06

1/ Gallons per box at 40.0 degree Brix equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. N.A. = Not available.

SOURCES: Citrus Fruit Annual, SRS, USDA and Florida Citrus Processors Association.

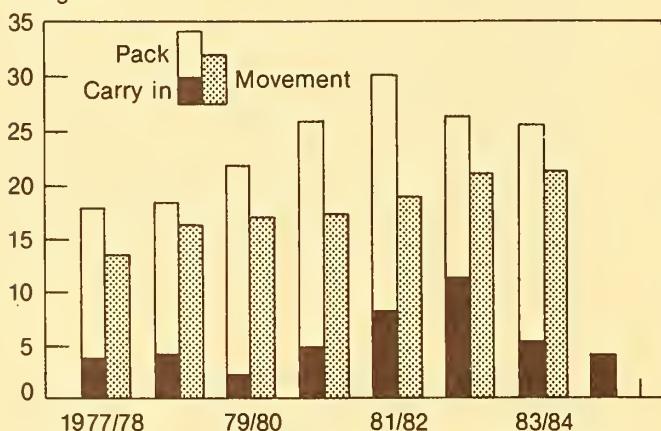


reprocessed), 15 percent more than a year ago. At the same time, movement of chilled grapefruit juice totaled 10.5 million gallons, compared with 8.5 million a year ago. Despite higher prices, movement continues strong. Due to the strong movement and lower carryin stocks, February 9 stocks were well below a year ago, despite the sharply increased pack. Prices for chilled grapefruit juice may advance further in view of strong demand.

Florida packers have processed more canned grapefruit juice, totaling 4.4 million cases (24-2's) through February 9, up 2 percent from a year ago. Because of higher prices and rising demand for other grapefruit juice, movement has lagged behind last season's pace. Nevertheless, immediately after the freeze, Florida canners raised f.o.b.

Florida Supply and Movement of Frozen Concentrated Grapefruit Juice

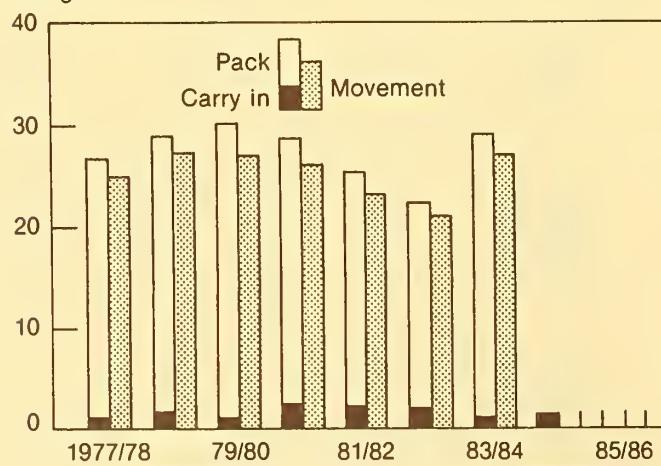
Mil. gals.*



*40° BRIX. Pack includes imports. Year beginning December.

Florida Supply and Movement of Chilled Grapefruit Juice

Mil. gals.



prices from \$9 to \$9.25 per dozen 46-ounce cans, compared with \$8.25 a year ago. Sharply smaller carryin stocks and slow movement have more than offset the larger pack, leaving the stock on hand as of February 9 sharply below a year ago. If movement remains at the current pace, prices may stabilize.

Lemons

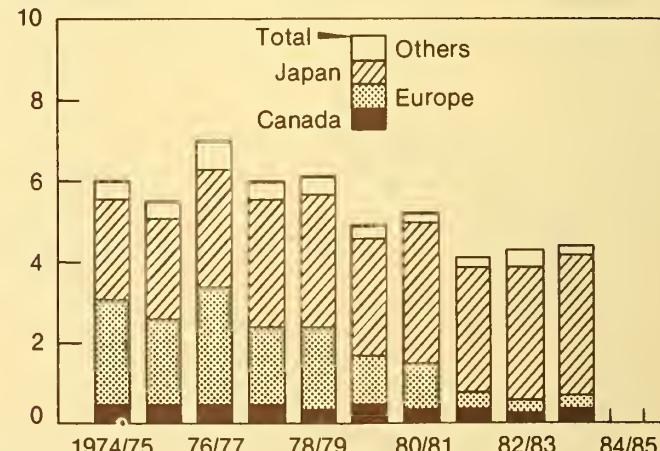
The February 1 forecast for lemon production in Arizona and California, at 25.8 million boxes, was down 3 percent from January 1, but was still 21 percent above last year's utilized production. The Arizona crop was forecast at 5.2 million boxes, 30 percent more than last season. The harvest was about 76 percent complete as of February 1. California's crop forecast was 20.6 million boxes, down 3 percent from a month ago, but still 19 percent above the 1983/84 crop. Picking in California was 28 percent complete.

Because of a larger crop, movement of lemons through early February increased moderately from a year earlier. The increase was attributed entirely to larger sales to processors, up 12 percent, while fresh sales were near last season's levels. Although exports have not shown any gain so far, they will improve because freeze damage to crops in Spain and Italy is expected to enhance European demand for U.S. lemons. U.S. lemon exports to Japan, our leading customer, were down slightly.

F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have declined from early season highs, but they are

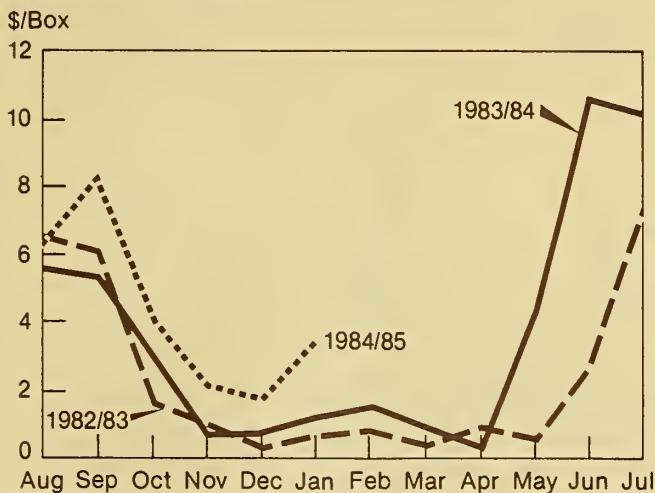
U.S. Exports of Fresh Lemons

Mil. boxes



Season beginning August 1.

All Lemons: U.S. Equivalent On-Tree Returns Received by Growers



F.o.b. prices for fresh lemons have declined from early season highs, but they are still well above a year ago. Prices so far this season through early February have averaged \$10.37 a carton, compared with \$8.97 a year earlier. Because supplies are expected to increase, prices are likely to fall further through the spring.

Other Citrus

On February 1, the Florida tangelo crop, excluding K-early citrus fruit, at 3.7 million boxes, was the same as the January 1 estimate and 3 percent above 1984/85. The harvest advanced rapidly during January and was 91 percent finished by the end of the month. F.o.b. prices have been well above a year ago and strengthened further immediately following the freeze, when prices jumped from \$7.68 to \$8.25 a carton. The season-average price through February 10 was \$8.37 a carton, compared with \$5.85 a year earlier.

U.S. tangerine production is estimated at 3.65 million boxes, down 8 percent from January 1 and 24 percent below 1983/84. The Florida crop estimate is 1.1 million boxes, 21 percent below last month and 45 percent less than last season. Harvest is nearly complete. The California crop forecast remains at 1.8 million boxes, 3 percent less than last season. The Arizona crop forecast remains at 750,000 boxes, down 21 percent from 1983/84.

Because of a smaller crop, f.o.b. prices for Florida fresh tangerines have been strong

since the beginning of the season. The f.o.b. season-average price for Florida Robinson tangerines, at \$15.71 a carton, was up 85 percent from the previous season.

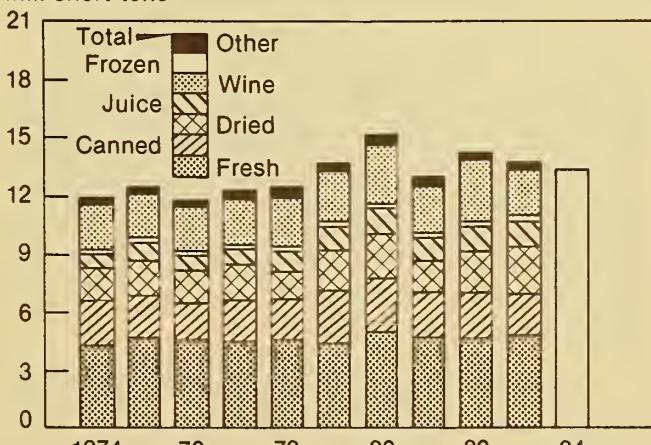
Florida Temple production totaled 3.4 million boxes, 8 percent less than the January 1 estimate, but 17 percent above 1983/84. Harvest as of February 1 was 39 percent complete. So far this season, 1.3 million boxes had been utilized by February 3, with fresh use up 18 percent from a year ago. Processing use was down slightly from a year ago, but still accounted for 68 percent of the crop. Because of the freeze damage, increased quantities of Temples will be processed. F.o.b. prices have been significantly above a year ago, averaging \$8.37 a carton through February 10, compared with \$7.53 a year ago. Prices are expected to remain strong during the remainder of the season.

FRESH NONCITRUS

Utilized production of the leading noncitrus fruits, excluding avocados, totaled 13.4 million tons in 1984, fractionally less than in 1983 and 4 percent less than in 1982. The greatest decreases were in apples, grapes, and pears, which more than offset increases in apricots, tart cherries, peaches, and plums and prunes. Production gains were also registered for bananas, cranberries, dates, figs, kiwifruit, olives, and papayas. The bearing acreage of noncitrus fruit declined slightly in 1984, reflecting the reduced acreage for minor fruit. However, total acreage for major deciduous fruit continues to increase.

Noncitrus Fruits: Production and Utilization

Mil. short tons



1984 preliminary.

Table 6.--Bearing acreage, U.S. fruits and tree nuts, 1977-84

Year	Citrus fruit 1/	Major deciduous fruits 2/	Minor fruits 3/	Tree nuts 4/	Total fruits and tree nuts
1,000 acres					
1977	1,159.3	1,686.9	167.6	482.9	3,496.7
1978	1,140.6	1,661.3	210.7	519.4	3,532.0
1979	1,136.0	1,649.4	218.3	538.5	3,542.2
1980	1,129.5	1,654.5	178.7	559.0	3,521.7
1981	1,298.0	1,628.6	197.9	560.9	3,685.4
1982	1,116.1	1,621.6	199.4	577.6	3,514.7
1983	1,084.0	1,693.5	205.7	596.0	3,579.2
1984 5/	1,063.1	1,746.0	117.7	615.3	3,542.1

1/ Grapefruit, lemons, limes, oranges, tangelos, tangerines, and Tempties. Acreage is for the year of harvest. 2/ Commercial apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums, and prunes. 3/ Avocados (except 1984), bananas, berries (until 1979), dates, figs, kiwifruit (except 1976-79), olives, papayas, persimmons (until 1977), pineapples, and pomegranates. 4/ Almonds, filberts, macadamia nuts, pistachios, and walnuts. 5/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

At \$2.92 billion in 1984, the value of utilized production for noncitrus fruit crops (excluding avocados, figs, kiwifruit, and California prunes) was down 3 percent from 1983 and 11 percent from 1982. Cherries, grapes, nectarines, and California plums declined the most in value, while apples, apricots, bananas, cranberries, dates, olives, peaches, and pears led the increases in value.

Apples

Output Decreases Slightly

U.S. commercial apple production totaled 8.22 billion pounds in 1984, 2 percent below 1983, but 1 percent above 1982. The utilization of total production, 8.21 billion pounds, represented a 2-percent decline from 1983. However, utilization in the Eastern States, 3.27 billion pounds, was up 1 percent from 1983. However, New York, the leader in that region, produced 990 million pounds, down 10 percent from 1983. Utilized production in the Central States was up 3 percent to 1.21 billion pounds. Michigan and Ohio, the two major producing states in that region, contributed the most to the increase, with production rises of 3 and 35 percent, respectively, from 1983.

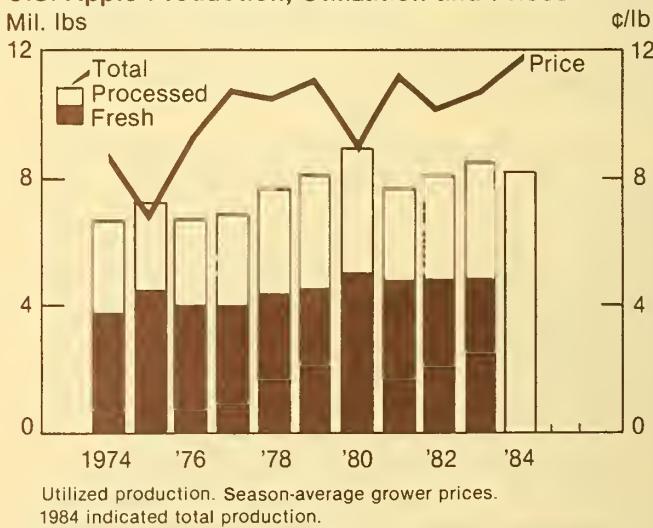
The Western States utilized 3.73 billion pounds, down 5 percent from 1983. Washington, the leading producing State in the Nation, harvested 2.9 billion pounds, 5 percent

less than the previous year's crop. Oregon's crop, at 130 million pounds, was down 16 percent, while the California apple crop was 2 percent larger.

Remaining Supplies Moderately Larger

The supply of apples in cold storage at the end of December totaled 3.2 billion pounds, moderately above a year ago. Although nearly 60 percent of this stock was in controlled atmosphere storage, the total quantity was up only slightly from a year ago. The poundage of apples in regular storage was up significantly. Stocks in the Pacific States

U.S. Apple Production, Utilization and Prices



increased 9 percent from a year ago, even with a smaller crop in Washington. Substantially larger stocks were also recorded for the Atlantic States. The stocks in these two regions account for 86 percent of total cold storage holdings.

Prices Strong

The smaller crop and good demand have brought about higher grower prices for apples. Processor demand for the 1984 crop has remained good because of modest declines in carryin stocks of canned apple products and healthy movement. Additionally, the reduced competition from high-priced citrus fruit and smaller supplies of winter pears have helped strengthen apple prices. In January, grower prices for fresh apples averaged 14.7 cents a pound, a 3-percent increase from last year. Following higher grower prices, retail prices of Red Delicious have remained well above a year ago. In December, U.S. retail prices averaged 63.6 cents a pound, up 12 percent.

With reduced supplies of citrus and favorable demand continuing, grower prices are likely to remain firm. Preliminary estimates placed the 1984 U.S. season-average price to growers (apples for all uses) at 11.7 cents a pound, an 11-percent increase from 1983. Thus, despite the smaller crop, the total value of commercial apple production likely increased from \$879 million in 1983 to \$960 million in 1984.

Table 7.--Apples, fresh cold storage holdings at end of the month, 1982-84

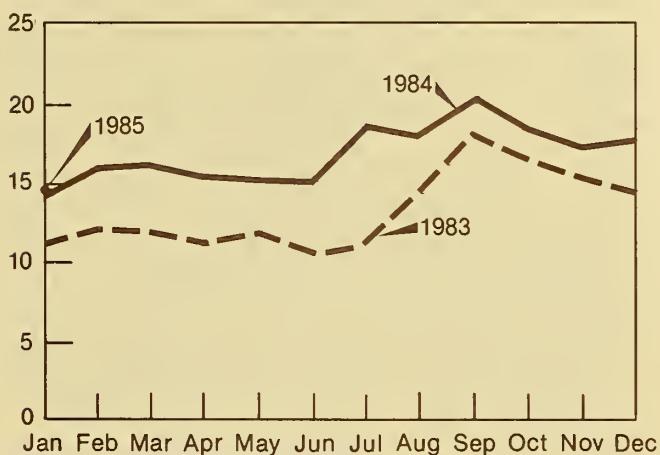
Months	1982	1983	1984
1,000 pounds			
January	2,128,263	2,443,765	2,460,481
February	1,648,938	1,892,070	1,887,514
March	1,119,264	1,321,632	1,354,354
April	N.A.	853,593	912,208
May	N.A.	426,689	396,808
June	265,818	216,254	237,789
July	N.A.	68,099	97,214
August	N.A.	11,951	7,253
September	1,500,243	1,750,892	1,235,541
October	N.A.	3,929,974	4,154,148
November	N.A.	3,773,541	3,808,866
December	3,082,306	2,980,093	3,171,516

N.A.= Not available.

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS, USDA.

Fresh Apples: U.S. Average Price Received by Growers

¢/lb.



Exports

Due to higher prices and the continuing strength of the U.S. dollar, U.S. exports of fresh apples continue to be sluggish. During the first 6 months of 1984/85 (July-December), exports totaled 111,800 metric tons, down 12 percent from a year ago. Shipments to most countries declined sharply. Saudi Arabia, the leading customer, purchased 17,506 metric tons, up 7 percent. However, Canada reduced its purchases by 30 percent.

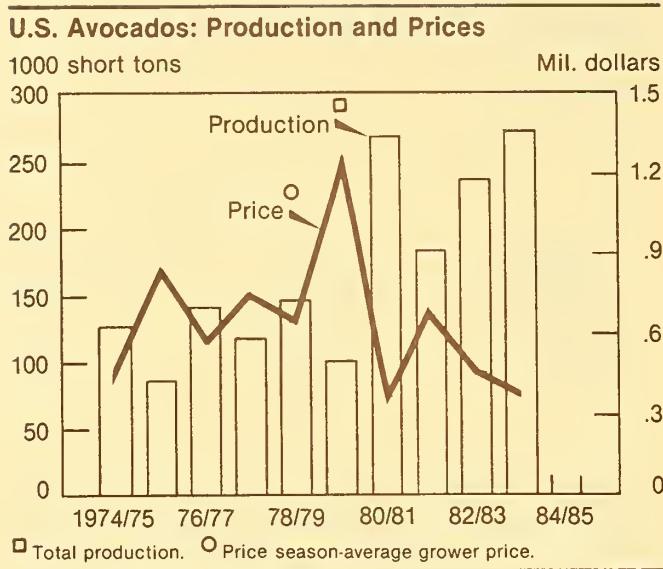
Because of larger crops in Western Europe, several major European countries cut apple imports substantially. On the other hand, exports to the East Asia and Pacific areas showed a slight increase, primarily reflecting larger shipments to Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Singapore. However, purchases by Taiwan, one of our major customers, decreased 20 percent.

During the first 5 months of 1984/85, U.S. imports of fresh apples increased sharply, up 31 percent from a year ago. The increase resulted from larger shipments by New Zealand and the Republic of South Africa. However, imports from Canada were down 14 percent.

Avocados

Sharply Larger 1983/84 Crop

U.S. avocado production during 1983/84 was 273,000 tons, 15 percent more than the



1982/83 crop. The increase was entirely due to the larger California crop, which was estimated at 246,000 tons--up 22 percent. Consequently, the California crop accounted for 90 percent of U.S. production, compared with 85 percent the previous season. Florida's output, at 27,000 tons, declined 22 percent from 1982/83.

Because of the sharply larger crop, the U.S. average avocado price received by growers dropped 20 percent to \$370 a ton in 1983/84. Prices in California averaged \$360 a ton, down more than one-fifth from a year earlier, while Florida's average price, \$460 a ton, was down only moderately. Consequently, the total value of the crop amounted to \$101 million, down 8 percent from 1982/83. California accounted for 88 percent of the value of the U.S. crop.

For 1984/85, California avocado shipments, projected by the California Avocado Commission at 11.24 million bushel equivalents, may be 14 percent larger than the 1983/84 crop. Shipments through December were running well ahead of last season's pace, but remaining supplies were still substantially above a year ago.

Larger shipments have caused prices to fall steadily. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices in southern California were quoted at \$11.50 a carton, 32-36's, down 8 percent from a year ago. Prices are likely to drop further in light of larger remaining supplies.

The forecast for 1984/85 Florida avocados for certified shipment is 1.15 million bushels, 11 percent more than last season's small crop. Shipments through December were 995,000 bushels, almost 15 percent ahead of last season's pace. Consequently, remaining shipments for the 1984/85 season were slightly less than a year ago.

Because of increased shipments, f.o.b. prices have been steadily declining, but still slightly above last year's. In mid-February, f.o.b. prices were quoted at \$4.25 per carton, 9-14's, compared with \$4.00 a year earlier. With slightly smaller supplies, prices are likely to advance seasonally.

Bananas

Moderately Larger Imports

U.S. imports of bananas totaled 2.6 million metric tons during 1984, up almost 6 percent from 1983. Larger imports were indicated for Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Costa Rica remained the top supplier, with a slight increase from 1983. Honduras increased shipments 8 percent to 537,000 metric tons and remained the number-two supplier. Imports from Colombia and Ecuador also increased sharply, up 25 and 12 percent, respectively. Altogether, the imports from the four leading countries accounted for 81 percent of total imports in 1984. These increases were due to a gradual recovery from

Table 8.--U.S. fresh banana imports by country of origin, 1981-84

Country	1981	1982	1983	1984
1,000 metric tons				
Colombia	307.2	390.1	375.5	468.9
Costa Rica	510.9	519.9	580.8	585.1
Ecuador	528.1	598.8	446.2	499.6
Guatemala	251.8	252.5	212.7	182.8
Honduras	581.8	585.9	499.3	537.0
Nicaragua	75.0	37.9	61.9	68.0
Panama	172.1	172.5	221.0	177.0
Other	31.4	26.0	47.3	58.8
Total	2,458.3	2,583.6	2,444.7	2,577.2

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

the 1983 hurricane, which damaged an extensive portion of the crop and trees in several major producing countries.

In response to larger imports, wholesale prices of bananas in 1984 fluctuated from a low of \$4.88 a 40-pound box in November to a high of \$8.33 in June, with an average price of \$6.70, down 15 percent from 1983. Retail prices of bananas have steadily declined since July 1984. The 1984 average retail price was 35.9 cents, 7 percent below 1983. With heavy supplies, banana prices are not expected to rise, even though prices for most other fruits are likely to remain high.

Grapes

Moderately Smaller Crop

U.S. grape production during 1984 was 5.12 million tons, down 7 percent from 1983 and 22 percent lower than the record-high 1982 production.

California grape production declined 7 percent to 4.6 million tons. However, California's share of the U.S. crop was up slightly to 89.8 percent, compared with 89.3 percent for the 1983 crop. Utilized production of wine variety grapes, 1.89 million tons, was up 1 percent from the previous year. However, utilized production declined for both table and raisin varieties, down 8 and 12 percent, respectively.

Grape acreage for all three varieties continued to increase, with the 1984 bearing

acreage in California up almost 5 percent to an estimated 675,000.

Production of grapes in other States totaled 523,900 tons, down 11 percent from 1983. Most major producing States showed a decrease. The grape crop in Washington was down 26 percent from 1983. Production was down 18 percent in Michigan and 4 percent in Pennsylvania. However, New York's production increased 4 percent from 1983, and the State regained its place as the second largest grape producer. Of the remaining States, Georgia, North and South Carolina, and Ohio produced more in 1984, but Missouri's production dropped.

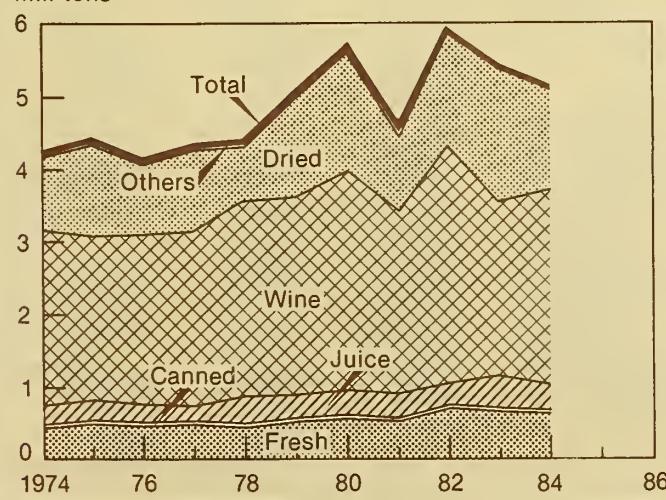
Utilization of the 1984 Crop

The smaller crop has reduced the volume of grapes used for both fresh and processing outlets, but the shares of utilized production for these two outlets remained near last year's levels. In California, almost 87 percent of grapes were processed--almost the same as the previous season--but total tonnage of grapes for processing use registered a decline of 4 percent. The decrease was attributed to reduced tonnages of raisin and table grapes. However, the total tonnage of wine variety grapes increased, and its share of all the California grapes processed rose to 45.6 percent in 1984, from 43.2 percent in 1983. The increased processing use of wine variety grapes was caused by low yields. Because of burdensome carryover stocks of raisins and the smaller grape crop, smaller quantities of raisin and table variety grapes were dried. Consequently, the total tonnage of California grapes used for crushing increased from last year.

Due to substantially smaller concord grape production in 1984, the quantity of grapes crushed for juice was down sharply in Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Washington. Reflecting primarily the smaller Washington grape crop, the quantity of concord grapes crushed for wine was also down slightly. The 1984 grape crop used for canning, 30,000 tons, was down 14 percent from 1983. Grapes used for jam, jelly, and other such products, although a small quantity, dropped almost four-fifths from 1983.

U.S. Grape Utilization

Mil. tons



Sharply Lower Prices

The excessive supply of raisins, a slow rate of increase in wine shipments, and a low yield of wine variety grapes in 1984 contributed to a sharply lower U.S. average grower price for all grapes. The average fresh-market price was estimated at \$374 a ton, down 14 percent from 1983. Higher prices were reported for most of the producing States, but a 17-percent decrease in the price of California grapes was mainly responsible for the decline. Lower prices were also reported for Georgia and Washington. The higher grape prices of other States ranged from a low of \$406 a ton in New York to a high of \$1,310 in Arizona, depending on the area and the grape variety.

U.S. grower prices for processing grapes averaged \$135 a ton, down 18 percent from 1983. Lower prices were reported for all States, except Georgia and Ohio. The average price for California grapes was 19 percent lower, with raisin variety grapes showing the largest decline. The price of grapes crushed for wine averaged \$160 a ton, compared with \$193 in 1983. Prices for grapes for canning

also showed a sharp decrease, but prices for grapes used for making jam, jelly, and similar products averaged slightly to significantly higher.

So far this season, good demand and smaller supplies have caused prices for table grapes to remain relatively strong. In mid-January, f.o.b. prices for Emperor grapes were quoted at \$9.00 a 23-pound lug in the central San Joaquin Valley, compared with \$8.50 a year ago.

Pears

Moderately Smaller Crop

The 1984 pear production, at 714,550 tons, is 8 percent less than the 1983 crop. The three Pacific Coast States produced 671,000 tons, or 94 percent of the total. Bartlett production in the Pacific Coast States totaled 448,000 tons, 3 percent less than in 1983, while production of other pears, at 223,000 tons, was down 18 percent. The reduced pear production was attributed mainly to the smaller pear crops in Oregon and Washington. Decreases were also reported in Colorado and

Table 9.—Pears: Utilized production by States and Pacific Coast, variety composition, 1982-84

State	1982	1983	1984	Pacific Coast	1982	1983	1984
	Short tons				Short tons		
Connecticut	1,550	1,450	1,450	Washington:			
New York	19,000	19,000	20,000	Bartlett	141,300	140,800	101,000
Pennsylvania	4,580	2,700	3,150	Other	123,500	138,000	103,000
Michigan	11,000	8,000	11,000	Total	264,800	278,800	204,000
Colorado	2,700	5,300	4,550	Oregon:			
Utah	2,600	3,500	3,100	Bartlett	70,000	63,000	44,000
Washington	264,800	278,800	204,000	Other	105,000	125,000	110,000
Oregon	175,000	188,000	154,000	Total	175,000	188,000	154,000
California	321,500	267,700	300,500	California:			
United States	802,730	774,450	701,750	Bartlett	314,000	259,500	290,500
				Other	7,500	8,200	10,000
				Total	321,500	267,700	300,500
				3 States:			
				Bartlett	525,300	463,300	435,500
				Other	236,000	271,200	223,000
				Total	761,300	734,500	658,500

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Utah, while Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania recorded increases.

Because of the smaller crop, uses of pears for both fresh and processing outlets showed decreases. However, the portion of pears used for processing increased from 50 percent in 1983 to 54 percent in 1984. A sharply smaller carryover of canned pears contributed to the increased share of processing use.

Sharply Reduced Stocks

A sharply smaller winter pear crop has pushed available supplies well below those of a year ago. At the beginning of January, cold storage holdings of pears other than Bartletts totaled 185 million pounds, off 26 percent from a year ago.

In response to smaller available supplies, f.o.b. prices for D'Anjou pears have been well above a year ago. In mid-February, the f.o.b. price for sizes 90-135 U.S. No. 1 D'Anjou at Yakima Valley, Washington, was quoted at \$10.50 a carton, compared with \$8.50 a year ago. Smaller supplies, combined with higher prices for apples and citrus fruit, will keep pear prices strong throughout the season.

The 1984 U.S. season-average grower price for this year's pear crop is tentatively estimated at \$223 a ton, up 31 percent from last year. Sharply higher prices were estimated for both Bartletts and "other" varieties. Depleted carryover stocks of

canned pears strengthened the price of Bartletts for processing use to an average \$169 a ton, up 26 percent from 1983, but prices for fresh market pears were up only 11 percent. Consequently, the average price of Bartletts for all uses was up 19 percent. Grower prices for "other pear varieties" averaged \$294 a ton, up 60 percent from 1983.

Exports Sluggish

The strong U.S. dollar and higher prices have caused sluggish U.S. exports of fresh pears. Exports of fresh pears during July-December 1984 totaled 17,828 metric tons, down 14 percent from a year ago. The decrease was caused primarily by reduced shipments to Canada and Saudi Arabia. Canada, usually the largest customer for U.S. fresh pears, purchased only 9,668 metric tons, down slightly from a year ago. Purchases by Saudi Arabia were off 51 percent. In contrast, moderately increased purchases were reported from Latin America.

PROCESSED FRUIT

Supplies for most processed noncitrus fruit during the remainder of the 1984/85 season will be greater than a year ago. At present, total pack data for some canned items are not available; however, supplies of several canned items are still tight, and consequently, processors have raised prices. Stocks of frozen fruit and berries in cold storage at the beginning of 1985 also were moderately larger than a year earlier, primarily reflecting increased supplies of tart cherries, peaches, and red raspberries. Therefore, prices will remain steady. Movement of raisins has been good, but supplies are still ample. Supplies of dried prunes are moderately above a year ago. Prices of dried fruit are not likely to rise.

Canned

The 1984/85 pack of canned fruit is likely to exceed last season's small output, even though the packing season is not yet complete. Even with a larger pack, supplies of several canned items will still be tight because of depleted carryin stocks. To date, completed 1984 pack data for most of the leading canned items that are above 1983 levels include clingstone peaches, fruit

Table 10.—Pears, fresh cold storage holdings at end of the month, 1982-84

Months	1982	1983	1984
1,000 pounds			
January	162,764	140,102	211,740
February	111,328	110,159	172,748
March	72,124	77,464	122,231
April	N.A.	48,846	80,570
May	N.A.	18,165	36,791
June	N.A.	324	4,256
July	N.A.	12,547	6,253
August	N.A.	113,179	100,006
September	467,417	510,577	396,085
October	N.A.	358,647	303,560
November	N.A.	312,152	243,517
December	180,943	250,593	184,927

N.A. = Not available.

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS, USDA.

cocktail, fruit salad, plums, and apricots. The 1984 canned pear pack totaled 7.7 million cases (24/2-1/2) on the West Coast, up 6 percent from 1983. Due to the record plum crop in California, the 1984 canned purple plum pack totaled 577,000 cases (24/2-1/2), up 30 percent. Also, the larger apple crops from the Eastern and Central States are expected to increase the canned apple product pack.

Movement of canned fruit this season through December showed a mixed pattern. However, remaining supplies of most canned items are small, and prices have been hiked. With higher prices, demand for canned fruit is not likely to strengthen. Consequently, carryover stocks of several canned fruit items are likely to be larger than last season's depleted stocks.

Because of small supplies and higher fruit costs, prices of canned fruit at all levels have been above those of a year ago, and the BLS January producer price index for canned fruit, at 276.8 (1970=100), was almost 5 percent higher. Prices are likely to remain firm throughout the season.

Dried

Remaining supplies of dried fruit for 1984/85 are adequate to ample. Overall, prices have been steady, with raisins down sharply from a year ago and dried prunes slightly higher.

Through early February, deliveries of raisins to handlers totaled 326,652 tons, down 12 percent from last year. The trade forecasts a total raisin output of 335,000 tons from the 1984 grape crop, compared with 398,000 in 1983.

A good economy and lower prices continue to strengthen demand. This strength is reflected in a 21-percent increase in domestic movement during the first 4 months of 1984/85 and a 32-percent rise in exports. Shipments to the European Community (EC) and Japan were particularly strong. The export incentive program and lower raisin output in several major producing countries, particularly Greece and Turkey, contributed to most of the export increase. Additionally, a USDA and industry fund to support the promotion of California raisins in Western Europe has strengthened this market. In order

to further enhance foreign demand, the Raisin Administrative Committee approved an extension to the 1983 Raisin Incentive Program.

The Raisin Administrative Committee recently approved the 1985 Raisin Diversion Program, which allows growers to divert up to 70,000 tons of 1985-crop raisins. The program aims to reduce the raisin surplus and restore the supply-demand balance. Consequently, it will encourage growers to cut back substantially on production. Surplus raisins from one year's crop would be substituted for raisin grapes held out of production in succeeding years.

The program will become effective for the 1985 crop. Growers volunteering not to produce a crop in 1985 would be given raisins equal to their 1984 production, which will be purchased from the 1984/85 reserve pool. In return for cutting production, growers will receive a "diversion certificate" equal to the amount of the production cut.

Packers will pay growers with "certificate" raisins the established field price less \$245 per ton. In turn, packers will be able to purchase "certificate" raisins from the reserve pool for \$245 a ton, making the total cost to the packers the same as the field price.

The ample supplies have pushed raisin prices at all levels significantly below those of last season. The January BLS producer price index, at 357 (1967=100), was 29 percent below a year earlier. Prices are expected to remain lower throughout the season.

Production of California dried prunes is estimated at 135,800 tons (natural conditions), down 3 percent from 1983. This decline, combined with smaller carryin stocks, brought about a 3-percent drop in the 1984/85 supply of dried prunes. Total dried prune shipments this season through January were running 9 percent below a year ago, registering a decrease in the domestic market. Exports were up slightly. The 16-percent decline in shipments to the domestic market was due to a 25-percent drop in shipments for juice and concentrate. The small decrease in exports was due primarily to reduced shipments to Finland, Japan, and Sweden. Japan, one of our major customers, reduced its purchases almost 25 percent from last year. Shipments to

Europe, 69 percent of total exports, dropped slightly from last year. The near-record French dried prune crop has not affected U.S. shipments to Europe.

With the reduced shipments, the remaining supply of dried prunes at the beginning of February was almost 7 percent more than the preceding season. In response to smaller supplies at the beginning of the season, opening prices were slightly above a year ago. Prices have been steady and are expected to remain so throughout the season.

U.S. Dried Prunes

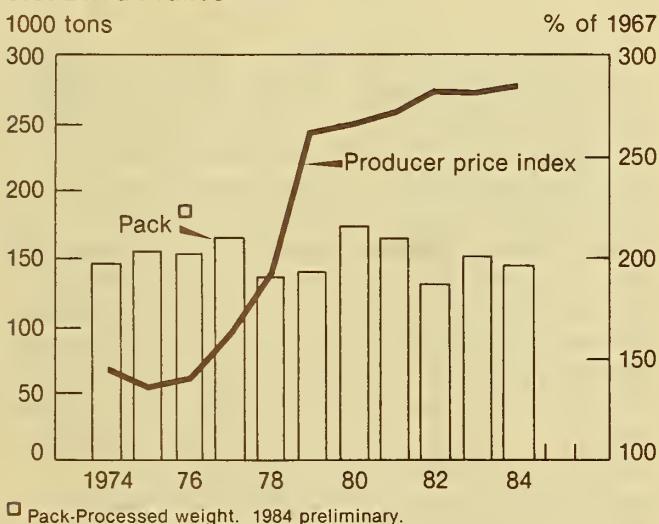


Table 11.—Stocks of frozen fruit:
End of December, 1981-84

Frozen fruit	1981	1982	1983	1984 1/
Thousand pounds				
Apples	68,605	65,709	63,462	58,221
Apricots	8,102	9,287	7,429	9,887
Blackberries	21,524	15,693	11,745	11,992
Blueberries	25,416	28,506	54,200	53,050
Boysenberries	4,172	5,135	2,278	2,089
Cherries, tart	55,270	77,026	52,586	88,339
Cherries, sweet	12,456	10,266	11,535	12,994
Grapes	5,048	8,591	8,313	7,633
Peaches	54,577	54,012	40,534	50,777
Raspberries, red	18,366	24,180	23,135	29,164
Strawberries	115,168	139,942	176,572	166,287
Other	156,870	185,213	192,916	204,087
Total	545,574	623,560	644,705	694,520

1/ Preliminary.

SOURCE: Cold Storage, SRS, USDA.

Frozen

At the beginning of 1985, the total supply of frozen fruit and berries in cold storage amounted to 695 million pounds, up 8 percent from a year earlier. The increase reflects sharply larger stocks of tart cherries, peaches, and red raspberries.

The frozen tart cherry pack in 1984 was up sharply from a year earlier, when the Michigan tart crop was drastically reduced by poor weather. Consequently, cold storage stocks of tart cherries were well above a year ago. Prices have been weak and are expected to remain so throughout the season. Stocks of frozen peaches were also up significantly because of a much larger California Freestone peach pack.

In contrast, stocks of frozen strawberries, the leading frozen berry, recorded a 6-percent decline from a year ago because of a reduced pack. Lower grower prices reduced deliveries of California strawberries to freezers, because higher fresh market prices attracted more strawberries. However, imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico totaled 52.8 million pounds this season through December 16, compared with 41.1 million a year ago. Demand has strengthened somewhat, and prices have advanced. With the smaller remaining supplies, prices are likely to stay firm.

BERRIES

Strawberries

Crop Up Substantially

U.S. commercial strawberry production totaled 986 million pounds in 1984, up almost 11 percent from the previous year because of increased acreage and higher yields. However, this increase was not consistent across the States. Winter strawberry production in Florida, accounting for 9 percent of the U.S. crop, declined 15 percent due to the December 1983 freeze. In contrast, California, which accounted for three-fourths of the U.S. crop, registered a 20-percent gain, reflecting increases in both harvested acreage and yields. Crops in Michigan, New York, and Washington also increased substantially, while Oregon had a much smaller crop.

Table 12.--U.S. strawberry imports, 1978-84

January-December	Fresh	Frozen
Million pounds		
1978	33.7	97.6
1979	31.0	112.2
1980	12.7	79.7
1981	6.7	60.1
1982	4.5	34.9
1983	5.1	42.5
1984	8.8	50.9

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Because of the larger crop and higher prices in California, strawberries marketed fresh were up sharply from 1983. Slightly more than three-fourths of U.S. strawberries went to the fresh market, compared with two-thirds of the crop a year earlier. In contrast, larger stocks of frozen strawberries reduced processing use by 21 percent from 1983. The larger crop, combined with increased imports, contributed to substantially lower prices. U.S. strawberry prices for all uses averaged \$41.70 per cwt, compared with \$45.60 in 1983. Nevertheless, the total value of production was up slightly from a year earlier.

Total Strawberry Imports Up Significantly

The 1984 imports of fresh strawberries totaled 8.8 million pounds, 72 percent above 1983, while total imports of frozen strawberries increased to 51 million pounds, up 20 percent. Most imports of both fresh and frozen strawberries originate in Mexico, and the increased shipments resulted from larger production due to expanded acreage and higher yields. However, New Zealand has increasingly shipped fresh strawberries to the United States and has become the second largest supplier. Poland remains the second largest supplier of imported frozen strawberries.

1985 Winter Crop Prospects

As of January 1, Florida winter strawberry acreage for 1985 was expected to be 5,300, up 4 percent from 1984. Plants were growing very well, and the fruit set and bloom were abundant. Fruit quality, size, and color were good. Light picking had started, and the volume was expected to increase.

During the January 21 and 22 freeze, in spite of the water protection in the Hillsborough-Manatee area, some bloom and young fruit were lost. Most plants should survive and, if so, will produce a second crop in the next several months.

Opening prices at central Florida shipping points were quoted at \$18.00 per 12 pints (medium-large), compared with \$20.00 a year ago. With increased supplies, prices fell until the January freeze. After the freeze, prices jumped sharply. Prices will remain high until California strawberries are marketed in early spring.

TREE NUTS

The preliminary 1984 production estimate of the six major domestic tree nuts (almonds, pecans, walnuts, filberts, macadamias, and pistachios), at 846,300 tons, increased 47 percent from 1983. Larger crops were projected for all tree nuts except pecans. The small crop of pecans caused grower prices to move moderately higher. Despite the larger crops of filberts and macadamia nuts, higher growers prices for these nuts were estimated. However, the larger crop of pistachio nuts has caused grower prices to fall well below those of 1983. Overall, the 1984 value of utilized production for four of the six tree nuts, excluding almonds and walnuts, totaled \$237 million, up almost 6 percent from 1983.

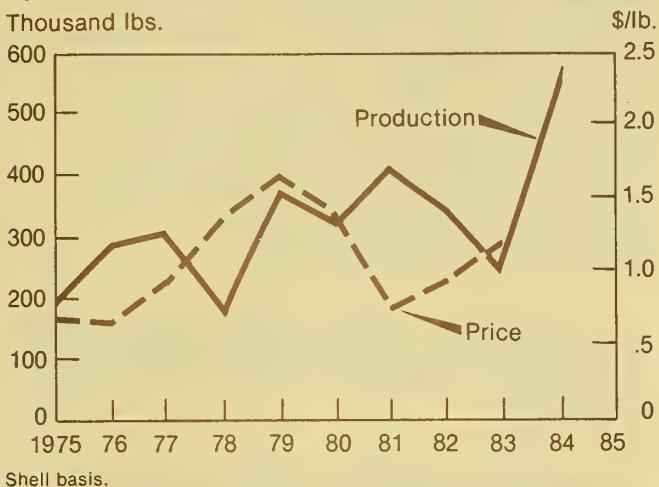
Almonds

A Record Crop

California's 1984 almond production, a record-high 580 million pounds of nut meat, was nearly two and one-half times larger than the small 1983 crop and 67 percent above the 1982 crop. Warm spring weather provided excellent pollination conditions, which resulted in a record average set per tree. The continued expansion in almond production also reflects a steady upward trend in bearing acreage. The larger crop resulted in a total supply of almonds well above last season's, even with a greatly reduced carryin stock. So far this season, shipments of almonds have been strong because of increased exports.

According to the Almond Board of California, total export shipments of almonds

U.S. Almond Production and Prices Received by Growers



during the first 7 months of the 1984/85 season (July–January) amounted to 151 million pounds, up 36 percent from a year ago. Exports accounted for 65 percent of total shipments, compared with 57 percent a year ago. Most of the increase was attributable to bigger exports to West Germany and the Soviet Union, which took a combined 39 percent of total exports. West Germany is our leading customer, with purchases showing a gain of 50 percent. Shipments to the Soviet Union, at 14 million pounds, were up from the negligible quantity of a year ago.

In contrast, shipments to Japan, the second largest buyer, declined 3 percent. Despite the strong U.S. dollar, export prospects are very favorable because of smaller supplies from most of the almond-producing countries in Europe, the record California crop, and lower prices.

Demand for almonds weakened somewhat in the domestic market, with total shipments of 81 million pounds, down 5 percent from a year earlier. The decrease was mainly caused by smaller shipments of shelled almonds. However, with lower prices and a relatively good economy, the outlook for the domestic market will improve.

Because of the record crop, opening prices for 1984 almonds were 20 to 25 percent lower than those a year earlier. Demand is a key factor for this season's almond prices. The establishment of a 25-percent reserve is likely to moderate the price decline. However, the 1984 average price received by

California almond growers is expected to be below the 1983 crop's \$1.04 a pound.

Pecans

Sharply Reduced Production

The preliminary 1984 estimate of U.S. pecan production is 229 million pounds (in-shell basis), 15 percent less than the 1983 crop, but 5 percent above 1982. The decrease is attributed primarily to the sharply reduced native or seedling crop, 64 million pounds, down 38 percent from the large 1983 outturn. Improved varieties, which account for 72 percent of production, are placed at 165 million pounds, down 1 percent. Georgia is still the leading pecan-producing State, with a crop of 115 million pounds, up 15 percent. Although Texas is the second largest producing State, its 1984 production declined 64 percent from the large 1983 crop.

Despite the smaller crop, cold storage holdings of shelled pecans at the beginning of January were near a year ago, reflecting larger carryover stocks from last season. Likewise, storage supplies of in-shell pecans were 2 percent larger.

Despite larger supplies, prices have been relatively firm. The preliminary estimate for the season-average grower price is 62.6 cents a pound, compared with 58.7 cents in 1983/84. Higher prices have been recorded for both improved varieties and the native or seedling crop. However, because of the smaller crop, the total value amounted to \$143 million, down 10 percent from 1983.

Walnuts

Moderately Larger Crop

The preliminary production estimate for the 1984 California walnut crop is 210,000 tons (in-shell basis), 6 percent above the 1983 crop, but 10 percent less than the record 1982 crop. Even with a larger crop, the total supply of walnuts is not up substantially because of significantly reduced carryin stocks. Movement this season through December gained slightly.

According to the Walnut Marketing Board, in-shell walnut shipments during the first 6

months of 1984/85 (August–January) totaled 130 million pounds, up 7 percent from a year ago, entirely because of 19 percent larger exports. Domestic shipments showed a substantial decrease. Of the total shipments, 82 million pounds went to export markets and 50 million to the domestic trade.

Most of the increase in exports was attributed to substantially larger purchases by Western Europe, particularly West Germany and Spain. Exports to Western Europe are expected to continue strong because France's 1984 walnut crop declined 13 percent from last year due to bad weather and the lingering effects of tree damage sustained in 1982. France has consistently been an active competitor in the walnut export market, with other EC members as its major customer.

In contrast, shipments of shelled walnuts during the same period declined 6 percent to 66 million pounds, with decreased domestic shipments more than offsetting increased exports. Domestic markets accounted for 93 percent of total shelled shipments. The export market, although small, is generally strong, with significant increases in shipments to Australia, Japan, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, and Venezuela.

Other Tree Nuts

The 1984 filbert crop in Oregon and Washington totaled 13,300 tons, 62 percent more than 1983 production, but still 30 percent below the record-high 1982 crop. Even with greatly reduced carryin stocks, the larger crop still resulted in a total domestic supply well above that of 1983.

Shelled filbert imports during the first 4 months of 1984/85 totaled 892 metric tons, up

46 percent from a year ago. Most imported filberts used in the United States are from Turkey, the leading producer. Turkey harvested a crop of 300,000 metric tons (in-shell basis), down 40 percent from the 1983 record crop. Spain and Italy also reported much smaller crops. With the larger U.S. crop, declines in Turkey's production, and increased competition from lower priced almonds, 1984/85 filbert imports are not expected to exceed 1983/84.

Because of smaller world supplies, prices have been firm. The preliminary estimate for 1984 grower prices is \$615 a ton, up 10 percent from 1983.

Because of the continued increase in acreage, the 1984 Hawaiian macadamia nut crop is estimated at 36,500 tons (in-shell basis), up fractionally from 1983. The 1983 bearing acreage was 10,600, up 4 percent from 1982. Production is expected to trend upward in the years ahead. Reflecting good demand, the 1984 season-average grower price is tentatively estimated at 67 cents a pound, up 2 percent from 1983.

The California pistachio crop totaled a record-high 62 million pounds (in-shell basis), nearly two and one-half times larger than the 1983 crop and 43 percent above 1982. Of this total, 44.2 million pounds were marketable in-shell. The larger crop reflects the production cycle and continued increase in acreage. The 1984 bearing acreage is estimated at 31,900, up 3 percent from 1983. Production will continue to rise in the years ahead. The record crop caused the season-average price to fall to a low 98.4 cents a pound, compared with \$1.42 in 1983.

Table 13.—Production and utilization of specified noncitrus fruit, United States, 1982-84

Commodity and crop year	Production			Utilization 1/										
	Total	Utilized 2/	Fresh	Processed (fresh equivalent)						Orled	Other 3/	Total processed 2/		
				Canned	Frozen	Brined	Crushed for							
1,000 short tons														
Apricots:														
1982	118.2	118.1	10.8	62.0	12.0	—	—	—	—	33.0	—	107.0		
1983	93.8	93.8	10.6	43.8	11.0	—	—	—	—	28.2	—	83.0		
1984	127.2	117.1	15.8	61.5	11.5	—	—	—	—	22.5	—	95.5		
Bananas:														
1982	2.9	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1983	2.2	2.2	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1984	4.6	4.6	4.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cherries, sweet:														
1982	156.6	134.6	67.6	10.7	—	45.7	—	—	—	—	10.7	67.1		
1983	181.2	168.8	95.1	11.1	—	45.3	—	—	—	—	17.3	73.7		
1984	181.8	164.3	90.5	9.4	—	50.5	—	—	—	—	13.9	73.8		
Cherries, tart:														
1982	155.5	122.5	3.7	35.7	80.4	—	—	—	—	—	2.7	118.8		
1983	77.3	76.8	2.7	18.7	52.6	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	74.2		
1984	150.6	127.7	4.0	36.6	83.3	—	—	—	—	—	3.9	123.8		
Dates:														
1982	23.9	23.9	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1983	19.4	19.4	19.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1984	22.5	22.5	22.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Figs:														
1982	37.7	37.7	4/1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	36.6	—	36.6		
1983	34.0	34.0	4/9	—	—	—	—	—	—	33.2	—	33.2		
1984	36.0	36.0	4/2.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.1	—	34.1		
Grapes:														
1982	6,555.1	5,864.9	706.4	35.0	—	—	3,227.3	348.1	—	1,547.5	.7	5,158.6		
1983	5,505.7	5,360.2	671.1	35.0	—	—	2,422.7	445.9	—	1,785.0	.5	4,689.1		
1984	5,118.9	5,094.8	631.9	30.0	—	—	2,666.7	376.2	—	1,390.0	.1	4,463.0		
Kiwi fruit:														
1982	15.5	11.5	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1983	13.5	11.5	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1984	15.5	14.0	14.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nectarines:														
1982	178.0	178.0	175.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1		
1983	185.0	185.0	183.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.2		
1984	183.0	183.0	182.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	.2		
Olives:														
1982	146.5	146.5	.5	98.0	—	—	—	—	2.0	—	45.5	146.0		
1983	61.0	61.0	.4	48.0	—	—	—	—	2.5	—	12.0	60.6		
1984	92.0	92.0	.5	76.7	—	—	—	—	.6	—	7/14.8	91.5		
Papayas:														
1982	26.4	26.4	22.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0		
1983	30.7	30.7	23.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6		
1984	41.6	41.6	33.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8		
Peaches:														
1982	1,142.8	1,051.0	488.5	492.0	35.3	—	—	—	—	22.5	12.8	562.5		
1983	927.7	876.9	483.6	337.7	32.2	—	—	—	—	18.0	5.5	393.4		
1984	1,321.9	1,226.2	641.7	514.3	38.5	—	—	—	—	14.0	17.8	584.6		
Pears:														
1982	804.0	802.7	368.1	5/427.4	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	—	434.6		
1983	774.7	774.5	384.5	5/383.6	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	—	390.0		
1984	714.6	701.8	325.3	5/372.8	—	—	—	—	—	3.7	—	376.5		
Pineapples:														
1982	670.0	670.0	128.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	542.0		
1983	722.0	722.0	120.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	602.0		
1984	600.0	600.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
California, plums:														
1982	118.0	118.0	116.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.4		
1983	158.5	158.5	155.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8		
1984	225.0	225.0	221.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.0		
California, prunes:														
1982	403.2	403.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	403.2	—	403.2		
1983	464.0	464.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	464.0	—	464.0		
1984	420.0	420.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420.0	—	420.0		
Other prunes & plums 6/:														
1982	51.5	47.5	26.6	8.3	1.4	—	—	—	—	11.3	—	21.0		
1983	51.2	49.2	30.0	9.4	1.1	—	—	—	—	8.7	—	19.2		
1984	49.0	48.5	27.4	11.3	.7	—	—	—	—	9.1	—	21.1		
Strawberries:														
1982	439.0	439.0	292.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	146.4		
1983	445.9	445.9	291.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	154.1		
1984	493.0	493.0	371.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121.4		

1/ For all items except bananas and California apricots, dates, plums, and prunes, some quantities canned, frozen or otherwise processed are included in other utilization categories to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 2/ Some totals do not add due to rounding. 3/ Tart cherries, juice, wine, and brined; sweet cherries, frozen, juice, etc., and olives, chopped, minced, brined, and other cures. 4/ Includes canned figs. 5/ Mostly canned, includes small quantities dried; other, excluding California dried pears, uses not published by States to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 6/ Michigan, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. 7/ Includes crushed for oil.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual and Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Table 14.--Fruit and edible tree nuts: Season-average prices per unit received by growers, 1983 and 1984

Commodity	Unit	1983			1984 1/		
		Fresh	Processed	All	Fresh	Processed	All
Dollars							
NONCITRUS: 2/							
Apples, commercial	Lb.	0.149	5/103.00	0.105	(6)	(6)	0.117
Apricots, 3 States	Ton	578.00	276.00	310.00	478.00	276.00	303.00
Avocados 3/	Ton	370.00	--	370.00	(6)	--	(6)
Avocados, California 3/	Ton	360.00	--	360.00	(6)	--	(6)
Bananas, Hawaii	Lb.	.312	--	.312	.298	--	.298
Cherries, sweet	Ton	785.00	430.00	630.00	799.00	377.00	610.00
Cherries, tart	Lb.	.485	.465	.466	.442	.241	.247
Cranberries	Bbl.	51.40	52.10	52.00	(7)	(7)	(7)
Dates, California	Ton	657.00	--	657.00	846.00	--	846.00
Figs, California	Ton	426.00	200.00	206.00	(6)	(6)	(6)
Grapes	Ton	436.00	165.00	199.00	374.00	135.00	164.00
Grapes, California	Ton	422.00	164.00	199.00	349.00	133.00	161.00
Kiwifruit, California	Ton	1,235.00	--	1,235.00	(6)	--	(6)
Nectarines, California	Ton	301.00	178.00	300.00	228.00	70.00	228.00
Olives, California	Ton	625.00	518.00	519.00	600.00	493.00	494.00
Papayas, Hawaii	Lb.	.236	.044	.189	.138	3.0	.105
Peaches	Lb.	.197	5/177.00	.148	.161	5/192.00	.130
Pears	Ton	216.00	8/126.00	170.00	299.00	8/157.00	223.00
Pineapples, Hawaii	Ton	395.00	88.00	139.00	--	--	155.00
Plums, California	Ton	443.00	16.00	435.00	216.00	15.00	212.00
Pomegranates, California	Ton	--	--	272.00	--	--	203.00
Prunes, California	Ton	--	654.00	654.00	--	(6)	(6)
Prunes and plums, other States	Ton	257.00	108.00	199.00	267.00	141.00	212.00
Strawberries	Lb.	.530	.315	.456	.490	.193	.417
CITRUS: 4/							
Oranges	Box	6.32	5.68	5.85	10.22	5.98	7.18
Tangerines	Box	11.46	2.02	7.82	10.84	2.11	7.61
Grapefruit	Box	4.40	1.53	3.06	5.48	2.57	3.95
Lemons	Box	9.30	0.22	4.39	9.91	0.10	5.43
Limes	Box	21.10	2.32	13.09	19.40	2.22	11.67
Tangelos	Box	7.85	4.87	6.34	6.90	4.51	5.57
Templets	Box	6.45	5.73	5.97	10.30	5.73	6.93
TREE NUTS:							
Almonds, California	Lb.	--	--	1.040	--	--	(6)
Filberts, 2 States	Ton	--	--	558.00	--	--	615.00
Macadamia nuts, Hawaii	Lb.	--	--	.657	--	--	.670
Pistachios	Lb.	--	--	1.420	--	--	.984
Pecans, all	Lb.	--	--	.587	--	--	.626
Improved	Lb.	--	--	.677	--	--	.693
Native and seedling	Lb.	--	--	.440	--	--	.451
Walnuts, 2 States	Ton	--	--	631.00	--	--	(6)

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Fresh fruit prices are equivalent returns at packinghouse door for Washington and Oregon, equivalent first delivery point returns for California, and prices as sold for other States. Processing fruit prices for all States are equivalent returns at processing plant door. 3/ 1983, indicated 1983/84. 4/ Equivalent packinghouse door 1983, indicated 1982/83. 5/ Dollars per ton. 6/ Data available July 8, 1985. 7/ Data available August 20, 1985. 8/ Excludes dried pears.

SOURCES: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, Agricultural Prices and Vegetables, SRS, USDA.

Table 15.—Fruit for processing: Season-average price per ton received by growers for selected noncitrus fruit, by type of use, principal States, 1982-84 1/

Fruit use, and States	1982	1983	1984	Fruit, use and States	1982	1983	1984
				Dollars			Dollars
Apricots:							
Canning:							
California	283.00	278.00	275.00	Grapes—			
Freezing:				California (Cont'd):			
California	285.00	272.00	296.00	Dried (fresh basis)	220.00	132.00	(4)
Drying:				Wine	191.00	188.00	155.00
California (fresh basis) ..	353.00	291.00	274.00	Peaches, clingstone:			
				Canning:			
				California	185.00	180.00	201.00
Cherries, tart:				Peaches, freestone:			
Processing, all:				Canning:			
New York	290.00	920.00	402.00	Pennsylvania	232.00	218.00	216.00
Pennsylvania	300.00	900.00	480.00	California	165.00	166.00	170.00
Michigan	270.00	982.00	496.00				
Wisconsin	248.00	992.00	466.00	Freezing:			
				California	152.00	182.00	148.00
Cherries, sweet:				Drying:			
Processing, all:				California (fresh basis)	120.00	118.00	100.00
New York	344.00	369.00	375.00				
Michigan	360.00	418.00	373.00	Pears, Bartlett:			
Canning:				Canning:			
Washington	703.00	570.00	527.00	Washington	133.00	131.00	177.00
Oregon	704.00	646.00	667.00	California	139.00	137.00	164.00
Michigan	356.00	424.00	398.00	Drying:			
Brining:				California (fresh basis)	97.00	90.00	117.00
Washington	361.00	407.00	245.00				
Oregon	433.00	389.00	425.00	Prunes and plums:			
Idaho	480.00	440.00	(3)				
Michigan	358.00	400.00	366.00	Canning:			
Figs—California				Michigan	132.00	127.00	203.00
All processing	273.00	200.00	(4)				
Grapes—California 2/				Prunes:			
All processing	201.00	164.00	133.00	Drying (fresh basis)			
				California	226.00	204.00	(4)

1/ Prices are basis bulk fruit at first delivery point for all California fruits except prunes and pears for drying and processed grapes. Prices for California prunes and pears for drying and grapes and for fruits in other States are equivalent processing plant door returns. 2/ All grape varieties used for processing and wine; raisin varieties for dried (fresh basis). 3/ Not published to avoid disclosing individual operations. 4/ July 8, 1985.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts Annual, SRS, USDA.

Table 16.--Fresh fruit: Consumer price indexes, United States, by months, 1982-84

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1967=100)												
Apples (pound):												
1982	273.0	297.5	288.7	287.5	299.8	321.4	331.8	314.5	285.5	250.7	239.4	243.7
1983	244.2	244.0	249.3	259.9	266.4	281.4	287.5	310.0	320.2	271.8	265.9	270.0
1984	277.0	287.9	298.6	299.3	298.8	315.5	329.9	341.8	337.9	298.0	302.8	297.5
Bananas (pound):												
1982	253.5	251.0	263.0	268.5	261.6	267.9	245.4	233.7	240.7	227.8	243.7	242.6
1983	241.3	254.0	257.1	295.1	312.5	318.1	325.2	291.0	278.2	272.8	233.1	230.0
1984	244.3	263.2	264.1	275.2	251.1	277.9	271.8	257.0	249.9	242.1	234.9	225.9
Oranges (dozen):												
1982	283.1	313.1	316.3	330.8	362.1	406.8	438.2	473.2	516.3	520.8	399.6	313.0
1983	292.2	286.3	299.1	301.3	297.2	309.1	347.9	359.8	337.0	299.0	307.8	283.4
1984	301.3	303.0	309.6	309.5	344.8	452.5	486.5	530.8	553.6	538.4	473.6	428.0

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 17.--Selected wholesale canned fruit and juice indexes, United States, by months, 1983-85

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(1967=100)												
CANNED FRUIT:												
Applesauce (No. 303 can)												
1983	253.3	255.1	253.8	253.8	254.4	253.1	253.1	249.7	252.2	N.P.	250.5	251.2
1984	250.9	256.0	256.5	256.5	255.0	254.4	255.2	265.5	262.5	262.5	267.4	266.5
1985	268.0											
Peaches (No. 2 1/2 can)												
1983	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	269.3	289.5	287.1	295.7	289.4	280.4	288.6	309.2	314.4
1984	315.5	326.2	317.9	306.4	317.9	323.1	322.7	322.7	303.3	328.2	319.1	319.1
1985	333.3											
Pears (No. 2 1/2 can)												
1983	N.P.	N.P.	205.3	N.P.	202.6	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	N.P.	230.5	332.9
1984	234.0	238.7	238.1	238.1	237.3	237.3	238.4	238.4	241.0	256.5	259.8	259.8
1985	262.3											
CANNED JUICE:												
Apple (32 oz. bottle)												
1983	359.7	361.2	364.9	364.9	362.4	364.9	364.9	362.4	364.9	364.9	361.2	364.9
1984	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	369.0	368.3	368.3
1985	368.3											
Pineapple (No. 3 can)												
1983	506.9	506.9	506.9	506.9	493.0	506.9	506.9	493.0	506.9	519.7	519.7	505.9
1984	524.6	535.1	535.1	529.1	529.1	515.3	515.3	529.1	529.1	529.1	517.6	529.1
1985	529.1											
Grapefruit (No. 3 can)												
1983	320.4	320.4	314.0	314.0	314.0	315.9	315.9	315.9	318.1	318.1	312.2	312.2
1984	316.5	334.3	348.4	348.4	354.4	362.9	362.9	365.1	369.8	369.8	369.8	369.8
1985	374.1											

N.P. = Not published.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 18.--Frozen concentrated citrus juices: Florida stocks, packs, supplies, and movements, 1981/82-1984/85

Item and season	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Total season movements	Carryout
Million gallons 1/					
Orange:					
1981/82	69.0	214.9	283.9	230.5	53.4
1982/83	53.4	228.4	281.8	239.0	42.8
1983/84	42.8	239.9	282.7	228.3	54.4
1984/85	54.4				
Grapefruit:					
1981/82	8.4	21.9	30.3	18.9	11.4
1982/83	11.4	15.1	26.5	21.1	5.4
1983/84	5.4	20.2	25.6	21.6	4.0
1984/85	4.0				
Tangerine:					
1981/82	.5	.9	1.4	1.0	.4
1982/83	.4	.5	.9	.8	.1
1983/84	.1	.8	.9	.6	.3
1984/85	.3				

1/ Oranges and tangerines - 42 degree Brix and Grapefruit - 40 degree Brix.

SOURCE: Florida Citrus Processors Association.

Table 19.--Selected fresh citrus prices, f.o.b., packed fresh, by months, 1983-85

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Dollars per box												
ORANGES:												
Florida:												
1983	10.20	10.00	10.20	10.00	10.00	12.50	--	--	--	--	12.70	12.90
1984	13.80	14.40	15.00	15.20	16.10	19.30	--	--	--	--	17.40	18.10
1985	16.80											
Texas:												
1983	9.41	9.44	9.77	9.67	9.90	--	--	--	--	12.00	11.20	12.20
1984	12.20	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--	--	--	--	(1)	(1)	(1)
1985												
Arizona:												
1983	11.00	10.40	8.50	8.48	9.70	10.80	9.86	--	--	10.00	14.60	12.90
1984	14.80	12.30	12.40	14.50	18.10	14.00	--	--	--	--	20.30	17.70
1985	16.90											
California:												
1983	10.80	10.40	10.50	10.30	9.85	10.60	11.70	11.30	10.20	9.30	12.90	13.00
1984	13.10	12.00	11.60	12.60	19.20	21.60	22.50	23.50	22.36	25.32	21.29	18.72
1985	18.04											
GRAPEFRUIT:												
Florida:												
1983	8.63	8.73	8.86	9.13	9.65	--	--	--	--	10.10	8.37	8.43
1984	9.99	9.88	10.10	10.40	10.70	11.20	--	--	--	12.48	11.05	11.09
1985	10.81											
Texas:												
1983	6.80	7.00	7.00	6.80	7.80	7.80	--	--	--	--	9.40	8.80
1984	8.80	8.80	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	--	--	--	--	(1)	(1)
1985												
LEMONS:												
Arizona:												
1983	13.90	13.10	14.30	14.90	--	--	--	--	22.50	18.40	15.20	14.20
1984	13.60	15.00	14.80	10.70	20.00	--	--	--	26.00	22.70	17.10	18.00
1985	17.80											
California:												
1983	12.60	12.60	13.30	13.60	14.30	17.90	24.50	22.30	22.40	20.50	13.70	12.60
1984	11.80	11.90	12.90	14.60	19.90	27.50	26.10	20.70	25.00	21.40	17.90	15.70
1985	20.60											

1/ Due to heavy freeze damage to the 1983/84 crop, there will be no more price quotes this season.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS USDA.

Table 20.--Citrus fruit: U.S. exports of selected fresh items, by areas of destination, 1981/82-1984/85

Item and season 1/	Canada	Europe					Hong Kong	Japan	Other	Total			
		France	Netherlands	Other EC 2/	Other	Total							
					1,000 metric tons								
Fresh fruit													
Orange													
1981/82	132	1	2	1	1	5	95	83	39	354			
1982/83	163	3	16	10	3	32	117	87	62	461			
1983/84	130	--	--	1	--	1	101	83	53	368			
1983/84 thru Dec.	26	--	--	--	--	--	17	4	9	56			
1984/85 thru Dec.	25	--	--	--	--	--	11	8	7	51			
Grapefruit:													
1981/82	46	38	26	11	2	77	1	136	1	261			
1982/83	46	53	20	10	3	86	1	174	1	308			
1983/84	41	40	19	8	3	70	1	147	3	262			
1983/84 thru Dec.	15	17	8	4	1	30	--	20	--	65			
1984/85 thru Dec.	14	9	7	3	1	20	--	17	--	51			
Lemons:													
1981/82	13	3	3	7	2	15	4	108	2	142			
1982/83	12	6	2	2	2	12	5	114	3	146			
1983/84	12	3	3	1	2	9	6	120	6	153			
1983/84 thru Dec.	5	2	1	1	1	5	2	44	4	60			
1984/85 thru Dec.	4	--	--	1	--	1	--	44	4	53			

1/ Season beginning August 1 for lemons, September 1 for grapefruit, and November 1 for oranges. 2/ Belgium-Luxembourg, Denmark, West Germany, Italy, Ireland, Greece, and United Kingdom.

SOURCE: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Table 21.--Apples, commercial crop 1/: Total production and season-average prices received by growers, 1982, 1983, and indicated 1984 production

State and area	Production 2/			Price per pound	
	1982	1983	1984	1983	1984
Million pounds			Cents		
Eastern States:					
Maine	92.0	85.0	72.0	15.4	16.2
New Hampshire	50.0	55.0	50.0	16.7	17.6
Vermont	52.0	48.0	41.0	14.4	15.2
Massachusetts	100.0	97.0	97.0	16.9	17.8
Rhode Island	6.0	5.0	5.0	18.6	19.5
Connecticut	50.0	40.0	47.0	15.8	16.3
New York	1,130.0	1,100.0	990.0	9.8	9.0
New Jersey	140.0	100.0	110.0	10.5	11.3
Pennsylvania	525.0	500.0	550.0	8.5	8.7
Delaware	14.5	13.5	13.5	10.0	12.0
Maryland	80.0	70.0	75.0	10.8	12.9
Virginia	500.0	455.0	525.0	7.7	9.9
West Virginia	240.0	220.0	240.0	7.7	11.8
North Carolina	170.0	415.0	360.0	6.3	6.5
South Carolina	7.0	18.0	50.0	8.1	11.6
Georgia	15.0	20.0	50.0	8.6	7.5
Total	3,171.5	3,241.5	3,275.5		
Central States:					
Ohio	150.0	100.0	135.0	15.9	16.1
Indiana	77.0	56.0	64.0	15.2	15.8
Illinois	88.0	90.0	90.0	13.3	15.9
Michigan	980.0	750.0	770.0	7.7	9.1
Wisconsin	60.0	58.0	53.0	16.6	18.7
Minnesota	25.0	22.0	16.0	20.3	22.9
Iowa	11.5	12.5	5.5	16.0	21.5
Missouri	45.0	45.0	40.0	15.3	16.2
Kansas	12.5	13.5	6.0	11.6	17.0
Kentucky	12.0	14.0	18.0	13.9	13.3
Tennessee	4.5	8.5	11.0	14.5	18.5
Arkansas	8.0	15.0	8.0	8.9	13.8
Total	1,473.5	1,184.5	1,216.5		
Western States:					
Idaho	126.0	128.0	110.0	17.3	21.3
Colorado	40.0	85.0	60.0	9.1	11.4
New Mexico	12.0	6.0	8.0	14.4	13.7
Utah	54.0	58.0	52.0	10.0	12.0
Washington	2,615.0	3,055.0	2,900.0	11.4	12.7
Oregon	150.0	155.0	130.0	10.0	12.7
California	480.0	460.0	470.0	11.8	14.8
Total	3,477.0	3,947.0	3,730.0		
United States	8,122.0	8,373.0	8222.0	10.5	11.7

1/ In orchards of 100 or more bearing trees. 2/ Includes unharvested production and harvested not sold. In the United States this was 11.8 million pounds in 1982, 20.6 in 1983, and 14.0 in 1984.

SOURCE: Noncitrus Fruits and Nuts, SRS, USDA.

Table 22.--Canned noncitrus fruit: Canners' stocks, packs, supplies, and shipments, 1982/83-1984/85

Item and season 1/	Carryin	Pack	Total supply	Shipments to Dec. 1	Dec. 1 stocks	Total season shipments	Carryout
1,000 equivalent cases 24 No. 2 1/2's							
Total :							
1982/83	19,947	38,384	58,331	24,608	33,723	45,388	12,943
1983/84	12,943	28,625	41,568	21,033	19,816	36,531	5,037
1984/85	5,037	39,378	44,415	19,364	25,051		
Apricots 2/:							
1982/83	259	1,626	1,885	988	897	1,666	219
1983/84	219	1,167	1,386	845	532	1,263	123
1984/85	123	1,861	1,984	873	1,111		
Fruit cocktail 2/:							
1982/83	5,242	8,722	13,964	5,739	8,225	11,016	2,948
1983/84	2,948	8,223	11,171	5,038	6,133	9,272	1,899
1984/85	1,899	8,795	10,694	4,831	5,863		
Fruits for salad and mixed 2/:							
1982/83	1,379	2,401	3,780	1,578	2,202	2,904	876
1983/84	876	1,335	2,211	979	1,232	1,899	312
1984/85	312	2,336	2,648	984	1,664		
Peaches, clingstone 2/:							
1982/83	7,865	17,846	25,711	10,714	14,997	20,138	5,573
1983/84	5,573	10,686	16,259	9,483	6,776	15,119	1,140
1984/85	1,140	18,729	19,869	8,384	11,485		
Pears:							
1982/83	5,202	7,789	12,991	5,589	7,402	9,664	3,327
1983/84	3,327	7,214	10,541	4,688	5,143	8,978	1,563
1984/85	1,563	7,657	9,220	4,292	4,928		

1/ Season beginning June 1. 2/ California only.

SOURCES: California League of Food Processors and Northwest Food Processors Associations.

Table 23.—Fresh fruits: Retail price, marketing margin, and grower-packer return, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1983-1984

Commodity and season	Retail price 1/	Marketing margin		Grower - packer return 1/ (f.o.b. shipping point price)	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail price	Absolute	Percentage of retail price
Cents				Cents 2/	
Apples, Eastern Delicious: (pound)					
December 1983	34.7	16.7	48	18.0	52
December 1984	38.0	15.1	40	22.9	60
November 1984	36.3	12.2	34	24.1	66
Apples, Red Delicious: (pound)					
December 1983	64.0	38.0	59	26.0	41
December 1984	79.0	46.8	59	32.2	41
November 1984	60.0	27.8	46	32.2	54
Grapefruit: (pound)					
December 1983	18.8	9.3	49	9.5	51
December 1984	27.3	16.6	61	10.7	39
November 1984	28.2	17.3	61	10.9	39
Lemons, Western: (pound)					
December 1983	79.5	58.6	74	20.9	26
December 1984	71.9	47.5	66	24.4	34
November 1984	74.5	50.6	68	23.9	32
Oranges, Florida: (pound)					
December 1983	29.1	16.5	57	12.6	43
December 1984	43.2	25.4	59	17.8	41
November 1984	42.8	25.4	57	18.4	43
Oranges, Valencia, California: (pound)					
November 1983	33.7	21.7	64	12.0	36
November 1984	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
October 1984	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	32.2	N.A.

1/ Production areas: Apples, Eastern Delicious--New York State; Apples, Red Delicious-- Washington State; Grapefruit--Florida; Lemons--California. 2/ Adjusted to account for waste and spoilage during marketing. N.A. = Not available.

SOURCES: Maryland State Dept. of Agriculture; Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA; Citrus, Lemon, and Valencia Administration Committees.

Table 24.--Processed fruits: Retail price, marketing margin, and farm value return, sold in Baltimore, indicated months, 1983-1984

Commodity and season	Retail price 1/	Marketing margin		Farm value	
		Absolute	Percentage of retail price	Absolute	Percentage of retail price
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Canned Fruit:					
Applesauce: (303 can)					
November 1983	51.0	42.5	83	8.5	17
November 1984	55.0	46.5	85	2/8.5	15
August 1984	55.0	46.5	85	2/8.5	15
Apricots: (2 1/2 can)					
November 1983	146.0	127.3	87	18.7	13
November 1984	167.0	148.5	89	18.5	11
August 1984	157.0	138.5	88	18.5	12
Peaches, Cling: (2 1/2 can)					
October 1983	106.0	92.4	87	13.6	13
October 1984	109.0	93.8	86	15.2	14
July 1984	106.0	91.6	86	14.4	14
Pears, Bartlett: (2 1/2 can)					
October 1983	114.0	99.4	87	14.6	13
October 1984	119.0	103.7	87	15.3	13
July 1984	118.0	104.3	88	13.7	12
Canned Juice:					
Grapefruit, Florida:					
(3 cyl. can)					
November 1983	107.0	91.4	85	15.6	15
November 1984	124.0	101.7	82	2/22.3	18
August 1984	124.0	101.7	82	2/22.3	18
Oranges, Florida:					
(3 cyl. can)					
November 1983	136.0	97.7	72	38.3	28
November 1984	152.0	110.9	73	2/41.1	27
August 1984	152.0	110.9	73	2/41.1	27
Frozen Juice:					
Orange, Conc., Florida					
(6 oz.)					
October 1983	67.0	56.1	84	10.9	16
October 1984	75.0	63.1	84	11.9	16
July 1984	75.0	63.1	84	11.9	16

1/ Production areas: Applesauce--Eastern States; Apricots--California; Peaches, Cling--California; and Pears, Bartlett--Western States. 2/ Estimated.

SOURCES: Maryland State Dept. of Agriculture; Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 25.--Fresh fruits: 1984 representative truck rates for selected fruits 1/

Commodity, area, and city	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dollars per package
Apples (Tray packed carton)													
Yakima, Washington area to:													
Atlanta	3.03	3.19	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.14	3.06	3.08	3.08	3.08	
Chicago	2.31	2.36	2.31	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.28	2.33	2.33	2.28	2.28	2.39	
Dallas	2.53	2.86	2.64	2.64	2.56	2.56	2.56	1.67	1.67	1.61	1.61	2.50	
Denver	1.61	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.67	1.67	1.61	1.61	1.67	
Los Angeles	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.56	
New York City	3.56	3.61	3.44	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	
Hudson Valley													
New York area to:													
Atlanta	1.25	1.25	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	--	--	--	--	--	
New York City	.58	.58	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	--	--	--	--	--	
Martinsburg, W. Virginia													
area to:													
Atlanta	1.19	1.19	1.09	1.19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
New York City	1.06	1.16	.91	.94	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Grapefruit (4/5 bu. ctn.)													
Lakeland, Florida area to:													
Atlanta	2/1.55	1.53	1.58	1.58	.60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Chicago	2/1.23	1.23	1.26	1.34	1.41	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
New York City	2/1.23	1.23	1.26	1.34	1.44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Grapes (23 lb. lug)													
Fresno, California area to:													
Atlanta	1.56	1.63	1.49	--	--	--	--	2.33	1.88	1.70	1.53	1.63	
Chicago	1.35	1.39	1.32	--	--	--	--	1.88	1.53	1.35	1.32	1.25	
Dallas	1.15	1.18	1.11	--	--	--	--	1.53	1.18	1.22	1.22	1.18	
New York City	1.84	1.91	1.81	--	--	--	--	2.78	2.29	2.01	1.94	1.81	
Citrus (7/10 bu. ctn.)													
Southern California area to:													
Atlanta	2.45	2.10	2.05	2.05	2.20	2.75	3.25	2.85	2.45	2.10	1.95	2.00	
Chicago	1.95	1.95	1.80	1.90	2.00	2.45	2.95	2.45	1.95	1.80	1.80	1.75	
Dallas	1.55	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.65	1.90	2.20	2.00	1.85	1.60	1.60	1.40	
New York City	3.15	3.15	2.80	2.95	3.00	4.05	4.25	3.40	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.45	
Oranges (4/5 bu. ctn.)													
Lakeland, Florida area to:													
Atlanta	2/1.58	.55	.58	.58	.68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Chicago	2/1.23	1.26	1.29	1.37	1.44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
New York City	2/1.23	1.26	1.31	1.34	1.51	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

1/ Reported from a sample of shippers and/or truck brokers in specified areas for shipments during the first week of each month. 2/ Truck rates are for the second week of January due to an embargo.

SOURCE: Fruit and Vegetable Truck Rate Report, AMS, USDA.

Table 26.—U.S. monthly average price indexes for fruits, 1984-85

Item	1984											1985		
	Annual	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
(1967=100)														
Wholesale price index:														
Fresh fruit	260.1	232.9	232.2	320.3	213.2	239.4	259.7	251.1	268.0	301.5	272.5	261.0	269.7	255.5
Citrus fruit	203.2	152.1	155.6	153.7	156.7	179.7	206.8	240.0	248.4	248.3	279.1	210.7	207.5	205.6
Other fruit	272.3	268.4	265.7	249.3	237.6	265.2	282.3	254.4	275.0	323.8	267.5	282.2	296.3	276.6
Dried fruit	384.4	404.2	404.6	405.5	408.8	404.5	405.0	405.3	405.0	357.3	360.5	351.1	353.2	351.1
Canned fruit and juice	312.5	301.0	311.0	310.5	309.4	313.6	315.4	315.5	315.4	311.1	316.8	314.0	315.9	319.9
Canned fruit	269.4	265.2	272.8	268.1	266.3	269.6	271.0	271.1	270.3	264.0	273.1	269.1	271.7	271.7
Canned fruit juice	393.1	357.2	371.1	377.4	377.3	383.2	385.5	385.5	386.8	385.6	385.8	385.0	385.7	387.8
Frozen fruit and juice	350.5	308.2	339.9	341.9	349.9	351.9	359.1	353.3	352.8	358.0	365.7	363.5	361.8	361.5
Consumer price index:														
Fresh fruit	328.6	289.6	296.0	300.5	304.2	315.2	343.3	346.9	353.3	364.8	354.3	343.9	331.6	N.A.
Index of fruit prices received by growers 1/	199	136	137	132	140	178	201	234	246	245	289	246	201	194

1/ Index for fresh and processed. N.A. = Not available.

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, and Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

Table 27.—U.S. monthly average fruit prices received by growers, 1984-85

Commodity and unit	1984						1985						
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Apples for fresh use (cts./lb.)	14.4	15.2	15.3	15.0	15.1	14.7	18.6	18.3	20.7	18.4	17.3	17.8	14.7
Pears for fresh use (\$/ton)	195.00	197.00	152.00	136.00	95.00	115.00	--	237.00	271.00	300.00	364.00	333.00	329.00
Peaches for fresh use (cts./lb.)	--	--	--	--	16.5	17.3	12.0	15.0	20.4	--	--	--	--
Strawberries for fresh use (cts./lb.)	130.00	66.60	49.00	35.20	43.00	49.70	50.10	51.50	78.00	110.00	131.00	86.20	74.50
Oranges: (\$/box) 1/	6.52	5.67	5.30	6.35	11.92	14.49	15.60	16.60	15.46	18.42	13.11	11.71	10.94
Fresh use	3.19	4.36	3.48	4.62	6.79	7.80	-1.01	-1.01	.18	*18	5.11	6.55	7.83
Processing	3.65	4.62	4.23	5.21	8.06	9.50	12.74	13.34	11.95	15.01	11.24	8.28	8.37
Grapefruit: (\$/box) 1/	3.74	4.33	4.45	4.86	5.44	5.17	5.26	4.78	4.92	6.60	5.40	5.60	5.39
Fresh use	2.26	1.09	2.52	2.34	.93	.76	-1.53	-1.54	-1.54	.09	2.22	2.27	2.43
Processing	2.14	1.95	3.05	3.57	3.63	2.31	1.18	2.85	2.30	5.26	4.16	4.19	3.86
Lemons: (\$/box) 1/	1.13	1.17	1.80	3.39	8.72	16.32	14.92	9.52	13.91	11.09	7.03	5.70	9.51
Fresh use	-3.10	-3.10	-3.10	-3.10	-3.10	-3.10	-3.10	-3.12	-3.12	-1.47	-1.52	-1.51	-1.43
Processing	1.24	1.51	.91	.33	4.29	10.65	10.26	6.36	8.28	4.11	2.19	1.81	3.46
Tangerines: (\$/box) 1/	10.35	8.45	7.55	7.25	4.79	9.70	--	--	--	21.70	21.49	18.75	14.27
Fresh use	-1.94	-1.54	1.53	-1.55	-1.56	-1.51	-1.51	--	--	3.00	3.97	3.53	4.44
Processing	5.15	4.92	2.89	3.48	2.64	5.03	4.10	--	--	16.75	16.22	14.11	9.83

1/ Equivalent on-tree returns.

SOURCE: Agricultural Prices, SRS, USDA.

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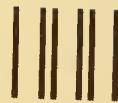
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